

China

密勒氏
評論報

monthly Review

US PLANS FOR JAPAN:

AMERICA'S POLICY DOOMED

Liu Sze-mu

REARMING OF JAPAN

AN EDITORIAL

SHANGHAI WORKERS' PARADE

PICTURE SPREAD

CHINESE YMCA BUILDS FOR

THE FUTURE Kiang Wen-han

APRIL 1951

¥ 6,500

Chinese Volunteers in Korea

Top right: Korean art troupe entertains Chinese Volunteer unit with folk dance.

Center right: Chinese Volunteers exchanging combat stories with Korean People's Army men.

Below: Chinese People's Volunteer detachment joins forces with Korean People's Army unit on Korean front.



LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

REARMING JAPAN

To the Editor:

It goes without saying that the Chinese people's volunteers and Korean People's Army have smashed to smithereens the aggressive plans of the instigators of a new war. Like a drowning dog, the American imperialists are floundering and looking for every possible way to save themselves. The Washington adventurers are trying to have their own way at the expense of the Japanese. They are day dreaming of a separate peace treaty with Japan, excluding the Soviet Union and the new China; and they hope to rearm Japan to bear the brunt of an aggressive war.

It will never, never be possible for the Chinese people, who suffered most from the Japanese pirates before V-J day, to sit supinely with arms folded and watch the US rearm Japan.

At our university, informal small group meetings have been called in order to recount the crimes of the Japanese aggressors. It is not too much to say that every Chinese over the age of eight could tell a story about the atrocities of the Japanese imperialists in their eight years in China.

While the blood debt incurred by the Japanese warlords in their eight years in China has not yet been settled, the American imperialists want to rearm Japan in order to help it carve out a way for the "American travelers." As we call to mind the atrocities of the Japanese pirates, our hatred of the American imperialists has increased manifold.

The people of China were victorious in their resistance war against Japanese imperialism; they have liberated themselves from the bloody hands of the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek regime and the yoke of American imperialism. Now all of us have confidence that we can wreck the intrigues of the US to rearm Japan.

FRANCIS H. CHOW

Shanghai
March 6, 1951

MASS RESPONSE

To the Editor:

Anhui University is a new-style university incorporated with Anhui Academy in Wuhu after liberation.

A high tide of patriotism may be seen in this school. More than 60 percent of the students signed their names to join the Military Cadres' School and 20 of them were chosen. Yangko dancers and groups of students can be seen on every street corner in Wuhu telling the people about the move-

ment to aid Korea and resist American aggression.

Yesterday we held a general meeting to recall the atrocities of the Japanese imperialists and to oppose the US plans to rearm Japan and make an illegal unilateral peace treaty with Japan.

"My parents were killed by the Japanese," one girl student in the Agronomy Department said, "and my brother was beheaded for being a Communist when he was caught by the Japanese. I was only 12 then." She wiped her tears and said, "I will not allow the US to rearm the Japanese militarists. I will join the volunteers to defeat such designs."

Another student said, "I can never forget the barbaric atrocities committed by the Japanese imperialists. When they occupied my village, everything was robbed and houses were destroyed. My father was killed by bombing and my poor mother was lost. I don't know whether she is still living or dead."

There was thunderous response as professors, students and workers stood up to express their support of the government's opposition to the illegal actions of the American imperialists.

PAN CHIA WO

Anhui University
March 3, 1951

DETERMINED STAND

To the Editor:

The American imperialists are not willing to study the causes of their military defeat in Korea. They attribute it all to the Chinese Volunteer Units. In order to cover up their failures and in preparation of an open invasion of people's China, they have forced their satellites to pass the resolution in the UN which condemns China as an aggressor in Korea.

In the meantime, despite the world-known Yalta Agreement and Potsdam Proclamation, they are going ahead with plans to make a peace treaty with Japan regardless of the wishes of their two war-time allies, China and the Soviet Union. The purpose of this is very plain. The rearming of Japan is an attempt to use the territory as a base and its people as cannon fodder to continue America's criminal actions of invading Korea and people's China.

The crimes that the Japanese imperialists committed in China are known to everyone of us. All of us suffered during their occupation. We will not allow the American imperialists to bring back the Japanese fascist robbers to repeat these crimes!

WONG SZE-LIANG

Shanghai
March 10, 1951

JAPANESE YOUTH

To the Editor:

I am enclosing an open letter I have written to the youth of Japan.

Dear Japanese Youth:

You are under the oppressive rule of the American imperialists and the Yoshida government. In order to promote peace in the world, you have put your signatures to the

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J. B. Powell

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John W. Powell, *Editor & Publisher*

Associate Editor

Julian Schuman

Contributing Editors

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Chen Fu-sheng Hugh Deane
Mark M. Lu Duncan C. Lee
Alun Falconer Shen Chien-tu
C. Y. W. Meng Betty C. Chang
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Chiang Pi-hou Margaret Turner
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World Peace campaign. We Chinese youth support you in this.

Today the US imperialists will not allow you real freedom and democracy. They have occupied your country and want to enslave you. Recently, they have openly prepared to make a separate peace treaty with the Yoshida government and to rearm the reactionaries in your country. It is obvious that the US imperialists want to make your country a base from which to threaten Asia with war.

You, the progressive youth of Japan, and your allies the Chinese people will fight together for a lasting world peace. We must unite together to oppose our common enemy—American imperialism.

S. JOHN HAN

Shanghai

March 13, 1951

A JAPAN REARMED

To the Editor:

A photographic exhibition of the bloody deeds of the Japanese imperialists during the War of Resistance was held at the beginning of the month by the History Department of our school. The pictures remind us of the days we were trampled on and tortured under the iron heel of the Japanese imperialists.

On the table lay the blood-stained clothes of Mr. Liu Sa-un, the late principal of Shanghai University, who was assassinated by the Japanese underground while boarding a bus. The tragic scene brought tears to my eyes. However, this is a time to act not to weep!

In 1945 we saw a Japan disarmed in accordance with a solemn proclamation. Today we again see a rearmed Japan in violation of this solemn proclamation. We will never permit the revival of fascist atrocities before our eyes. In everyone's heart rises a cry: "Down with the American imperialists," "Condemn the US

Rearming of Japan."

JOHN C. K. YUAN

Fuhtan University

March 15, 1951

A CHANGED SCHOOL

To the Editor:

Our university was founded by the American missionaries and was under the domination of Americans. Under the leadership of the vice-president, who was ruled by the Americans, there was no doubt that Hangchow University became a strong bulwark for feudalist thought and a large number of students were imbued with the idea of imitating the American style.

Since Hangchow's liberation, the university has progressed in many respects and all of us welcome the take-over of the university by the people's government.

A school-wide campaign to resist US aggression and aid Korea was heartily responded to and now the movement against the US rearming of Japan has gained invincible strength. Excellent pamphlets and banners have been distributed and posted on the campus. The students' association took the lead in explaining why we students should continue to struggle against the imperialists.

The students of missionary schools have severed relations with the imperialist aggressors and are actively supporting the peace-loving people of the world.

C. K. HU

Hangchow University

March 11, 1951

WOMEN IN KAIFENG

To the Editor:

Some 45,000 women in Kaifeng celebrated their own day on March 8 and held an unprecedented mass meeting at which they showed their determination to resist

US aggression and aid Korea. These women included public functionaries, family dependents of the martyrs and soldiers, doctors and nurses, students and teachers, factory workers, peasant women, Mohammedans and Christians, and young and old.

In the afternoon they organized a mammoth procession which filed from Honan Stadium to Kulow Street. There were songs and dances and the women shouted slogans: "Resist US aggression," "Refuse the US imperialists unilateral treatment with Japan," etc.

Among the marchers were an old woman, aged 82, with small bound feet, and a young girl of 10, who kept up with the others during the long parade of 20 li. There was also a team of women militia from the countryside who carried their guns.

This parade showed that union is strength and the women of China are united with other peace-loving peoples all over the world so that the imperialists will certainly be defeated.

CHANG SHU-CHI

Kaifeng

March 9, 1951

PEOPLE'S CENTURY

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading the reports made at the Second World Peace Congress, and it seems apparent that America has lost her shirt-tail in trying to involve the world in war.

I cannot understand how Americans can commit such barbaric acts as they are now carrying out in Korea. When I was studying in America, I saw two very good instances showing the sense of fair play and chivalry many Americans have. One time at a college football game, one of the students was using profane language and getting quite excited for he had been drinking too much. The whole grandstand got mad at him and he had to leave the stadium. Another time I saw two men starting to fight. One was much bigger than the other and the crowd cried out, "Pick on someone your own size."

And now these Americans are sent to kill and rape and murder the Korean people in the name of the "American Century." This however, is the "People's Century" and Truman and company will be brought before the people to answer for their war crimes.

S. Y. H.

Chungking

March 5, 1951

FUKIEN TEA

To the Editor:

Fukien is one of China's tea producing provinces. Its annual output once reached 400,000 quintals. Half of Fukien's tea is produced in the northeastern part of the province in the mountainous regions of Wuyi, and this tea is well-known both in China and abroad. It is estimated that about 2,000,000 Fukienese formerly were

(Continued on Page 215)

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No. 4

REARMING OF JAPAN

THE Truman administration has cast all pretenses to the winds and is now openly rearming Japan, in spite of the fact that Japan is technically still an enemy nation and is governed by a military occupation and in spite of the fact that this is a complete violation of all Allied wartime and postwar agreements governing Japan.

What's more, MacArthur has actually used Japanese personnel in military capacities in an effort to bolster his sagging front in Korea.

In addition to reviving Japan as a military power, the MacArthur occupation—which is controlled directly from Washington—has also been busy restoring as many of the fascist attributes of the old Japan as it can. The few liberalizing steps taken immediately after the surrender have been nullified, and MacArthur's administration has done its best to turn Japan ever more to the right.

The Zaibatsu monopolists, who controlled Japan's pre-war economy and who were to be shorn of their power, are now back in the saddle. Trade unions, which were banned under the Empire, are again finding it tough sledding. The right to strike has been limited, unions have been broken and thousands of workers fired for political reasons.

The old Japanese thought police have been restored, while freedom of the press is non-existent. More than 1,000 progressive publications have been suppressed by the reactionary Yoshida regime acting on the orders of MacArthur.

For a considerable time MacArthur and Washington tried to hide what they were doing. The restoration of economic control to the old Zaibatsu families was at first denied and later justified on the grounds of putting the economic machinery back into "experienced" hands so that it could be got working again.

Likewise the rearming of Japan was at first denied. Later, it was admitted that a "sort" of rearming was in process but that it was merely of a police nature and designed to enable the Japanese government to "maintain order." In the name of "maintaining order" a police force twice as large as the pre-war one, a police "reserve" force organized and armed along military lines and a maritime "bureau" have been established.

Now that further concealment of America's real objectives in Japan is no longer possible, these actions are justified on the grounds of the "tense" situation in Asia, on the grounds of the "necessity" to fight communism.

Thus, since there is no longer any argument as to what the Truman administration is up to in Japan, the question now resolves itself into an analysis of the effects of this policy. Faced with failure in its attempt to control China through the puppet Chiang Kai-shek and beset on all sides in Asia with a rising tide which has threatened the old privileged position of the US and its allies in the colonies and semi-colonies, Washington obviously hopes to turn back the clock of history.

The policy is doomed to failure for two specific reasons. First, the Asia of today is not the Asia of a decade ago.

The people of Asia are today much more politically enlightened than a decade ago. In most of the countries there are well-organized people's movements struggling for freedom from colonial exploitation and internal despotism. Today's Asia cannot be trampled upon so easily by a foreign invader, as the anti-imperialist struggles in Indo-China, Malaya and the Philippines adequately testify.

In addition, China is an entirely different entity. In 1937 when Japan launched

her drive to conquer China, she fell upon a house divided. The Kuomintang, which was in control of most of the country, promptly adopted a "policy" of trading space for time. Although individual Chinese armies fought heroically, the KMT leadership was rotten. The Liberated Areas, it is true, put up strong resistance, but at that time they accounted for only a small part of the country.

Today China is united as never before. Her people are aware of the dangers which a rearmed Japan hold for Asia. The temper of the Chinese people and their ability to defend themselves are daily being demonstrated in Korea where the Chinese volunteers and the Korean People's Army have not only halted a vastly superior force but are determined to drive it out of the country.

Today it is inconceivable that a resurgent Japan could make much headway in a new attempt to conquer Asia, no matter how much aid was forthcoming from the United States.

The second major reason why the American attempt to restore the position in Asia to that of a decade ago is doomed to failure is because the Japan of today is not the Japan of 10 years ago.

With the defeat in 1945 came disillusionment. The dreamed of invincibility, as well as the belief in the superhuman qualities of the Emperor, was shattered. The sacrifices extorted from the people by the ruling military clique were all in vain. Instead of bringing a better life, the adventure ended in disaster.

More than 1,200,000 Japanese soldiers were killed during the war. In addition, hundreds of thousands of civilians died from direct or indirect results of the war. In the fire-bomb raids on Tokyo in the spring of 1945, more than 100,000 people were killed, while the two atom bomb raids, on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killed 150,000 and maimed other thousands.

In addition to the lesson of the last war, which is still fresh in the minds of the people, the Japanese are also able to appreciate the strategic disadvantages of a war against today's Asia. Thus, even the right wing parties, which have no ideological quarrels with such American planners as MacArthur and

Dulles, have no desire to tie themselves to America's war chariot.

MacArthur speaks of the valuable strategic position of Japan as an advance base for naval and air operations against the Asiatic mainland—against China and the Soviet Union. However, the Japanese know that while possession of such an advance base may be "nice" for America, the effect upon Japan may be disastrous. Closeness is a two way proposition and Japan is just as close to the airfields of continental Asia as her airfields are to the mainland.

In addition, Japan suffers from several disadvantages not applicable to the mainland in such a conflict. Primarily, she is a small island off the coast and is thus easily subject to blockade. Such a possibility looms large in view of the fact that her "ally," America, lies some 5,000 miles away and may find it difficult to supply her with food and other necessities in the event of a new world conflict.

What's more, increasing numbers of Japanese are becoming worried about the attitude toward other races of their "protectors and allies." The mass fire and demolition raids in Korea against the civilian population have made the Japanese wonder what might happen to them if they should, after entering the war as an ally like South Korea, be overrun and lost to America. Might they not expect similar treatment from their erstwhile ally?

Beginning some 18 months ago, when the idea of establishing permanent American military bases in Japan and the rebuilding of the Japanese army was first broached publicly, the tide of Japanese public opinion has been running against such a plan. Polls conducted by newspapers, by labor unions and other organizations have shown with unmistakable clarity that the Japanese people want no part of the new war which the Truman administration is preparing.

THUS, with an aroused Asia on the one hand and a reluctant Japan on the other, there is no doubt but what Truman's adventurist plan for restoring the old colonial status quo in the Far East is doomed to failure.

America's Japan Policy Doomed

Liu Sze-mu

THE fact that Japan was being intensively rearmed was an open secret even before John Foster Dulles went to Tokyo as President Truman's special envoy.

In its "basic policy toward Japan after its surrender" issued by the Far East Commission, on June 20, 1947, it was ruled that "Japan was not to have any army, navy, air force, secret police organization, civil airplanes or gendarmerie although she might have adequate police forces." Today, the US government is using the name "police" as a cover under which it can reconstruct the Japanese army and navy.

The Japanese "Police Reserve Force" was organized not long after the outbreak of the war in Korea. This is the core of the new Japanese army, a fact which American imperialism has not denied. In its January 22 issue, *Newsweek* admitted that the police was an "embryo army" which consists mostly of former Japanese soldiers with its cadres made up of fascist generals.

The Japanese reserve police have been organized according to the US army system and are equipped with automatic rifles, 75 mm. artillery guns, armored cars and helicopters. The January 16 issue of the London *Daily Worker* carried a photo of the new police force equipped with carbines. The American officers responsible for the training of the police reserves are teaching them how to use mortars, bazookas and anti-tank guns. Training also includes army drill and military tactics.

MacArthur's Plans

Not long ago Japanese newspapers disclosed that when General MacArthur inspected a police reserve camp he stated, "This reserve force no longer is to be of a police nature but it is a qualified army which can be used in Korea."

Actually MacArthur already has used Japan's partially recovered military strength in the invasion of Korea. It is well known that the American army has been using Japanese to man minesweepers and landing craft. At the end of November the Chinese people's

volunteers captured a Japanese soldier, Yoshio Taniyama, on the Korea front who admitted that he was a soldier in the US 24th Infantry Division's engineering corps. He also revealed that there were many Japanese soldiers in the American army.

As far back as last October the Yoshida government issued "The First Report on the Military Strength of Japan as a Member of the United Nations Forces." The Japanese government has clearly identified itself as an accomplice in the aggression against Korea.

Expanding Jap Army

Because of its defeats in Korea, America urgently needs cannon fodder for the front and regards the 75,000 men under the banner of the police reserve force as insufficient. Thus the US wants to rearm Japan openly on a large scale in order immediately to send the rearmed Japanese army to fight in Korea and other districts in Asia.

There have been many reports regarding the plan to expand the new Japanese army. According to a *Telepress* report, at the end of last year MacArthur already had ordered Yoshida to enlist an army of 1,000,000 strong. Important positions in the new army are to be taken up by Americans.

The *Shinsho News Letter*, published in Tokyo, revealed that a fascist ex-officer, Torashiro Kawanabe, proposes to establish a 1,000,000-man army. Of this 500,000 men are to be in the standing army equipped with heavy machine-guns, infantry artillery, anti-tank guns and light airplanes. The other half is to make up a reserve army force and at the very least it should be made up of a 300,000-man police reserve force with cadres and generals chosen from the ranks of former military personnel.

Hitoshi Ashida, former Japanese premier and leader of the Democratic Party, has openly suggested the expansion of the police reserve force to 200,000 men.

According to a disclosure made by the *Shinsho News Letter*, the

Japanese government ordered uniforms, trucks and jeeps for use by 200,000 troops.

Not long ago SCAP "depurged" more than 9,000 fascist military men. It has been reported that they are going to be used as cadres in the expansion of the new army. The *Shinsho News Letter* recently reported that fascists such as Lieutenant-General Sada Shimomura, former Minister of War, and Lieutenant-General Shinichi Tanaka, former vice-chief of the Army General Staff were both active in rearmament plans of the Japanese government.

The purpose of Dulles' trip to Japan, the Philippines and Australia was to restore Japan's position as a "sovereign nation" superficially and to make the open rearmament of Japan legal.

On February 1, Premier Yoshida, in replying to questions raised by Diet members at a meeting of the Budget Commission, said that after the conclusion of the peace treaty "Japan's security" would not always be dependent upon other countries. On February 14, during the debate in the House of Representatives, Yoshida further stated that the peace treaty might not be in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration. From these facts it is very obvious that the Japanese government is attempting to use a separate peace treaty as a way to rearm.

People's Opposition

Not only is the American plot of signing a separate peace treaty with Japan and rearming that country firmly opposed by the people of China, the USSR and the Asian people, but first and foremost, it is rejected by the Japanese.

The fight of the people of Japan for an overall peace treaty and their refusal to allow Japan to be colonized or used as a military base is not a recent matter. During the eight years of aggressive war waged by Japanese imperialism the Japanese people suffered greatly. They are unwilling to engage in another war,



Above: US armed and trained Japanese police lined up in front of Hibiya Park in Tokyo in an attempt to prevent a rally by workers and students. Under MacArthur's orders the Japanese police force is now double pre-war strength.



Below: Scene during an anti-war parade by women workers of the Japanese Cement Trade Union. Characters on poster read: "We want no more war!"



especially a war of aggression against the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

They regard a separate peace treaty, and the rearming of Japan as paving the way to fighting a war for America and as something which will not bring them peace but only the catastrophe of a new war.

Dulles' arrival in Japan aroused the widespread opposition of Japanese in all walks of life. In Tokorozawa, not far from Tokyo, the paper *Strength of Peace* asked its readers for opinions on the peace treaty. The replies received included letters from workers, housewives, teachers, and merchants. More than 95 percent approved an overall peace and more than 97 percent opposed the rearmament of Japan and the use of Japan as a military base.

In an open letter to Dulles, the "Overall Peace Treaty Movement Association," an organization recently formed by more than 60 democratic parties and organizations, including the Communist Party, the Workers and Peasants Party, and the progressive faction of the Socialist Party, said, "The Japanese workers oppose a separate peace and rearmament." This nationwide organization has started a movement to obtain 10,000,000 signatures demanding an overall peace treaty. Its demands have been enthusiastically echoed by students, women and even Buddhists.

Capitalist Opposition

Not only do the Japanese people oppose a separate peace and rearmament but a large part of the Japanese ruling class and the conservatives disapprove of the actions of the Yoshida government and regard Japan's future gloomily.

The Socialist Party, with the exception of a few rightist elements, has proposed three peaceful principles: an overall peace treaty, Japan to remain neutral forever, and opposition to rearmament. When Shigerusaburo Suzuki, the leader of that party, interviewed Dulles he also frankly expounded these principles. Suzuki also has stated, "Rearming is equivalent to playing with fire near gasoline; for Japan it is extremely dangerous." He has further remarked that without China's participation

in the signing of a peace treaty the tragedy of South Korea will be repeated in Japan.

The right wing labor organizations, under the leadership of the Socialist Party, also have expressed opposition.

Moreover, after Dulles' arrival, some of the former Japanese generals, in a memorandum to Yoshida and the emperor, warned, "The possible opponents of Japan on the Asian continent are superior to Japan in manpower and materials . . . if Japanese were to join in largescale Far Eastern conflicts it would only result in calamity for the nation."

It is not difficult to understand the reason why part of the Japanese ruling class also opposes a separate peace treaty and rearmament. It is based on two considerations:

First is economic reasons. Japan's economy depends even more on its export trade than does Britain (in 1936 Japan's total exports equaled 22.4 percent of the national income while, in the same year, Britain's was only 18.2 percent.)

Trade with China

The economic relationship between China and Japan has been very close. In 1939, Japan's total export value to Taiwan, the North-east and other provinces in China was 51.1 percent of the total value of that year's Japanese exports. In addition, Japan must import from China 27 percent of the iron ore she needs, nearly all her coal, 70 percent of her salt and 80 percent of her soyabeans.

Since the American government announced the economic blockade against new China, Japan has lost more than US\$40,000,000 by suspending trade with China. If Japan signs a separate peace with the US, thus becoming the enemy of China and the USSR, it will be difficult for her to develop peaceful trade with new China on equal and mutually beneficial terms.

Even if Japan can import these vital raw materials from America prices and freight charges are high and production costs must be high, thus striking Japan's



Above: Japanese "Police Reserve Corps" being drilled by American Army officers.



Below: Because of the increasing opposition of Japanese workers to a separate peace treaty, the rearmament of Japan and the rapidly worsening working conditions, the Yoshida government increasingly relies upon armed suppression. Picture shows a government guard standing watch over a power plant worker.



normal economic development a heavy blow.

The second reason for some ruling class opposition to a separate peace and rearmament is military. Today the Japanese ruling class realizes that the strength of new China, the Soviet Union and the peace-loving people all over the world is much greater than it was at the time of the July 7th Incident in China and at the time of Pearl Harbor. For example, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Pact, signed for defense against an American-Japanese conspiracy for aggression, cannot be challenged. Furthermore, the weakness of America's military power has been exposed in the Korean war.

Yoshida's government and his Liberal Party certainly will disregard all opposition to a separate peace and rearmament and will accept Dulles' plan without hesitation. However, because of this, the position of the Yoshida group will become more and more isolated. In mid-February, when Yoshida reported on the progress of his discussion with Dulles, he was attacked by all the other parties except the Liberal Party and branded "a betrayer of the expectations of the Japanese people for pursuing secret diplomacy."

* * *

THE American plot to sign a separate peace treaty and openly rearm Japan will bring forth such heavy opposition that it must necessarily weaken America and her Japanese agents' ruling position in Japan. In effect we can say that by pursuing this policy America is actually digging her own grave.



In the fall of 1943 more than 1,000 people in Pingyang village in Hopei were killed by Japanese troops.



Liu Yao-mei, chairman of the Women's Relief Committee of Loku village in Hopei was captured alive by the Japanese. Because she resisted all attempts to rape her, Japanese soldiers beheaded her and cut off the flesh of her leg to make meat dumplings.



Another victim of Japanese troops. This woman was killed and her body mutilated after being raped.

International Women's Day in China

Nieh Wen-chuan

INTERNATIONAL Women's Day of 1951 saw the women of China taking an active part in the country's political and economic life, in organs of state power, in industry, agriculture, culture and education.

The days when it was considered a virtue for a woman to be ignorant in China have gone forever and women are carving out increasingly important careers in public life side by side with the men. China's women are now liberated from enslavement and oppression and are affecting the destiny of new China. Their status has been raised and their rights are fully protected.

It is not surprising that women are displaying high enthusiasm in the nationwide production campaigns and in education and public administration. Liberation brought great gains for women. Gone is the old family subservience and they now have full equality with men, guaranteed by law. Women form a large proportion of all political gatherings. Their representatives were at the People's Political Consultative Conference.

Workers' Benefits

Women receive equal pay for equal work, something for which women in the West have fought for so long and still have not gained. According to the Labor Insurance Regulations which came into effect on March 1, all women workers, manual or non-manual, will be entitled to receive 56 days paid leave for confinement at the expense of the management or the employer. Nurseries for children of working women are being opened throughout the country.

That International Women's Day has become more and more important in China now is shown by the fact that several leading popular organizations last year issued a joint directive on commemorating this day. In this directive, the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, the All-China Federation of Labor, the New Democratic Youth League, the All-China

Federation of Democratic Youth, and the All-China Student's Federation called the attention of their members to the significance of International Women's Day.

Many cities provided special privileges for women on March 8, including the right to buy books and various other commodities at specially reduced prices. Some theaters and exhibitions threw their doors open, free of charge, to members of the fair sex last year.

Women's New Status

The new status of China's emancipated women has been proved not by mere words but by facts. Chinese women have assumed heavy responsibilities by taking up some of the key posts in the Central People's Government. Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen) is now a vice-chairman of the Central People's Government. Two women have been elected to the Central People's Government Council while more than a dozen women have been appointed to key posts in the Central People's Government as members of various commissions, ministers and vice-ministers.

Chinese women are beginning to see the rewards of their struggles. The People's Republic guarantees the special status of women in China in its charter, the "Common Program" which declares, "The People's Republic of China abolished the feudal system which holds women in bondage. Women shall enjoy equal rights with men in political, economic, cultural, educational and social life. Freedom of marriage for men and women shall be enforced."

Women intellectuals, students and women of all professions, have done everything to improve themselves ideologically and have increased their service to the masses of the working people.

Women now have important posts in the various organizations and institutions in Shanghai. For instance, the Labor Protection Department of the Shanghai

Educational Workers' Union has two women executives, who have exerted great effort in working for the welfare of the educational workers in Shanghai, especially the unemployed teachers and school employees. Mediation of disputes between principals and teachers or workers, protection and care for sick teachers, and distribution of relief rice come under the scope of their activities. An important task has been to help the unemployed teachers who have to be placed in jobs or trained for other occupations.

Nearly all the cooperatives belonging to the Family Women's Leagues in the various districts in Shanghai are run by women volunteers who have given up time from their homes and work for more than 10 hours a day in the crowded non-profit stores in the interest of the members of the women's league. Many women volunteers teach every day at night schools which give free tuition to children whose parents cannot afford to send them to regular day schools. Their service helps to push the campaign of fighting illiteracy among the masses in China.

Productive Work

The production section of the Family Women's League has served a useful purpose by conducting sewing-machine classes, in which many women who wish to become independent or to help the family in earning money have learned a useful skill. Sewing and tailoring classes have rendered a good service to those housewives who never learned how to make clothes.

Last year the women's organizations in Shanghai called on women to commemorate the day by pushing the sale of Victory Bonds, economizing on the use of water and electricity and strengthening air raid protection.

In industry, women are working at machines, have joined the trade unions and have actively taken part in production campaigns to



Above: Shanghai Family Women's Association in the March 8 parade marking International Women's Day and protesting US rearmament of Japan.



Above: YWCA personnel.

Below: Women of industrial and commercial organizations.



restore and develop production side by side with the men. In agriculture, they have played an active part on the land, mastered new farming technique and struggled for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of grain and cotton production plans. Already women are learning to operate tractors and other new machines now making an appearance on China's farms.

According to the figures released by *Hsinhua* on March 7, 1950, the proportion of women in industry was on the increase. In Shanghai, the center of China's light industry, 18.3 percent of all industrial workers were women, while Dairen and Port Arthur had 25,000 women workers, comprising 27 percent of the total female population of the two cities.

* * *

FORMERLY almost all women in China were illiterate. Now, in some factories in Shanghai, less than a year after liberation, 60 percent of the women workers can read workers' papers, written in simple and plain language. In the Dairen Textile Mill, embracing the majority of that city's industrial women workers, illiteracy has been almost wiped out. In Dairen at night schools it is common to see women studying alongside the men.

The old habit of sitting on the doorstep and gossiping all the evening about the neighbors has become unfashionable, now that women's spare time is preoccupied with cultural activities.

The Dairen-Port Arthur train which ran with an all-woman crew on International Women's Day in 1950 was featured in newspapers throughout the country. This inaugural run by the "all-women train" was in celebration of the first International Women's Day in China since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. Behind this achievement is a story of devotion and self-sacrifice, hard and patient study and months of work overcoming difficulties.

The Shanghai News of February 9, 1951, reported that 22 young women cadets of the first training class joined the Shanghai-Nanking passenger train service during the Lunar New Year holidays. This tour gave the girls much practical experience which would enable them to carry out their duties

better when they would be permanently called upon to do the work. The *Sin Wan Jih Pao* announced on March 5 that on International Women's Day, March 8, 1951, a regular train service, staffed entirely by women, would be instituted.

In the People's Liberation Army, there were women who fought side by side with men to liberate themselves from feudal slavery. They are now fighting with equal determination on the production front to make China an industrial country.

Newspapers often carry the reports of women creating new records surpassing the old levels. Women also have had to fight their way into industry, often against the fiercest prejudice. They are not prepared to leave trade union matters in the hands of the men and are enrolling in the unions in huge numbers. Statistics show that in Peking and Shanghai over 80 percent of the women workers are union members. Many women workers, after a period of political study in evening classes, are applying to join the Communist Party and the New Democratic Youth League.

There are many women who gave up their comforts at home for a job at a trade union or other service institution where the long working hours would usually deprive them of much leisure time. For instance, Chin Ching-wei, chief of the labor protection department of the Sin-Cheng District Educational Workers' Union, is working more than 10 hours a day.

* * *

WITH all this success that China's women have achieved and more to come, the women of China are helping in the gigantic work of building a new country. The month of March saw China's women in Shanghai launching a patriotic campaign for more members in the Family Women's League and for strengthening the movement of "resisting the US, aiding Korea, protecting the home, and guarding the fatherland" and opposing the rearmament of Japan by America.



Above: Honored mothers participating in the parade.



Above: Representatives of Shanghai's Moslem women.

Below: Local Buddhist nuns.



New Roles for Peking Women

Duncan C. Lee

IN former days the girls and women of Peking were among the most old fashioned. The feudal concept of woman's role in society was deeply implanted in their minds. For instance, a traditional Peking girl would never think of even passing the time of day with a man unless he were a relative or close friend of the family.

However, times have changed. The liberation shattered these feudal manners so thoroughly that few traces remain. Girls are now as free as boys and enjoy complete freedom in social contact with other people.

Early every morning large crowds of girls may be seen riding their bicycles to school and to work. All fields are now open to women. Some clerk in shops, many work as cadres in government offices, while increasing numbers of women are going into the factories.

New Professions

In Peking, professions formerly dominated by men are now becoming more and more accessible to women. Among the new professions opening up are locomotive engineer and street car and bus conductor. Meanwhile in the factories, in the railway shops, in the telegraph offices and in virtually all productive organizations new records for working efficiency are being set by women workers. What's more, many valuable inventions and suggestions for improving working methods have been made by women.

During the past year 4,067 women of Peking made 1,186,500 uniforms and 17,000 shirts for the PLA. Another group of 2,834 women

organized themselves for such productive work as weaving woolen carpets, rope making, clothes washing and shoe making. In Peking's suburban areas approximately 50 percent of the rural women have actively taken part in the land reform, thus greatly expediting the work.

One of the most recent activities to be taken up by Peking's women is tractor driving. At Nan Yuang Tractor Station more than 30 women have been trained to drive and repair tractors. The women are so pleased with this new work that many of them have become model workers.

One of them, Tsuei Shu-chin, constantly engages in competitions with her male companions and always manages to beat them. A simple Northeastern girl of 24, she had little formal education and had many handicaps to overcome. However, by tireless study at night and in her spare time, she managed to overcome all difficulties and can now manage a Soviet "Nachi" tractor. She has twice been elected model worker of the tractor station.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of what liberation has done for Peking women is the case of Li Ling-yun. She was a prostitute before liberation. Recently, she portrayed a

cruel madam of a brothel in the movie "Women Stand Up," which depicts how the prostitutes suffered under the exploitation of the brothel keepers.

In addition to playing the lead in this picture, she has written and acted in several plays. Noted playwrights Heng Shen and Ma Yen-hsiang have publicly praised her acting talent and creative originality. She is now married to a government worker and leads a happy home life.

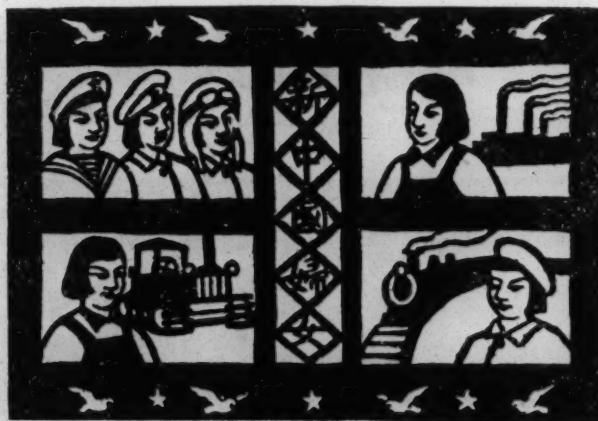
Study Program

In the past most women were illiterate. The old idea was that a woman was virtuous if she had little ability. However, once released from the feudalist fetters which bound them, the women have taken an active part in the *hsueh hsi* (study) movement.

In the winter-time study movement in Peking's suburbs 15,600 of the total number of 26,000 peasant students were women. Attendance for the city's night schools show that 70 percent of the students are women.

The political consciousness of Peking women has also been heightened since liberation.

One peasant woman, Wang Shu-chin was elected village chief in Peking's east suburb. Some 800 girl students joined the military academy during the latter part of last year. Countless numbers of women have organized comforting teams to visit families of the PLA men and have carried out widespread street publicity to arouse the people to the danger of American aggression and the need for aiding Korea and defending the Chinese homeland.



Paper cut-out by Hsung Jui depicting the new roles played in society by China's women.

Chinese YMCA Enters New Era

Kiang Wen-han

THE Young Men's Christian Association is entering a new era in China. Although it was originally founded in England in 1844 and was introduced into China by the American people in 1885, the Chinese YMCA now has the prospect of becoming truly Chinese and truly Christian under the New Democracy.

With the Common Program of the People's Political Consultative Conference guaranteeing religious freedom, there need be no fear of declaring the Christian basis of the YMCA. In fact, since liberation the YMCA has become more closely related to the churches than ever before.

No Discrimination

Then, with the spontaneous development of the Christian reform movement, the YMCA, along with other Christian bodies in China, will gradually be freed from the stigma of being a "foreign" institution planted on Chinese soil. It is becoming increasingly clear that the people's government will not discriminate against the YMCA so long as it is serving the needs of the Chinese people.

The following views concerning the YMCA have been expressed by various leaders of the people's government and the Chinese Communist Party.

First, a good many things that the Chinese YMCA has done in the past have gained the support of the people.

Second, so long as the YMCA participates actively in the task of building a new China free from imperialistic and feudalistic domination, it will continue to have the support of the people.

Third, insofar as the YMCA was an outgrowth of capitalist society, it certainly has its limitations and weaknesses. Hence, self-examination and re-orientation are necessary in order to be of greater service under New Democracy.

Fourth, since religion is officially regarded as a private matter, the Christian affiliation constitutes no hindrance to the YMCA in its effort to serve the Chinese people.

Dr. Kiang Wen-han has been in YMCA work since his graduation from the University of Nanking in 1930 when he joined the Student Division of the National Committee of the YMCA. He received his M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1935 and his Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1947. He has been executive secretary of the Student Division of the YMCA since 1935 and since 1949 has held the concurrent post of associate general secretary of the National Committee of the YMCA.

In the course of the past two post-liberation years, the YMCA has already gained recognition in the new society. Two of the secretaries of the YMCA's National Committee, Y. T. Wu and Liu Liang-mo, were invited to serve as delegates to the People's Political Consultative Conference which inaugurated the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949. In addition, a number of the secretaries of city YMCAs have served as delegates to the various local people's conferences. In places where a Federation of Democratic Youth has been organized, YMCA secretaries have usually been invited as participants.

When the first post-liberation National General Secretaries' Conference was convened in Shanghai in June 1950, twenty-four city associations were represented. Only the association in Foochow, Toishan, Swatow, Hongkong and Taipeh failed to send delegates. All of our city associations in the Northeast, such as those in Mukden, Kirin, Chinghsien and Antung were closed since they were without adequate staff or program after liberation. Our work has also been discontinued in Paoting and Chefoo for similar reasons. The buildings in Kweilin, Ningpo and Weihaiwei were destroyed by fire during the war

against Japan and they have not been restored.

The association buildings in Tsinan and Canton suffered severe damage during the liberation. Practically all the others escaped unscathed.

Same Staff

Since liberation there has been no radical change in staff personnel although nearly a dozen secretaries have left the YMCA to join the government. On the whole, relations with local governments have been quite good. In a few cities where difficulties were encountered in the beginning, relations are definitely improving.

It is now proved by experience that only after the YMCA has affected some reform within itself will it gain an understanding and support of the local authorities. In the course of the last few months such internal reforms, which were regarded as almost impossible before liberation, have already taken place in the city associations in Soochow, Hangchow, Chungking, Chengtu and Tsingtao. Two or three others are also in the process. In this connection it is felt that we had better concentrate on the development of a few good YMCAs rather than to perpetuate a large number of poor ones.

Four Point Program

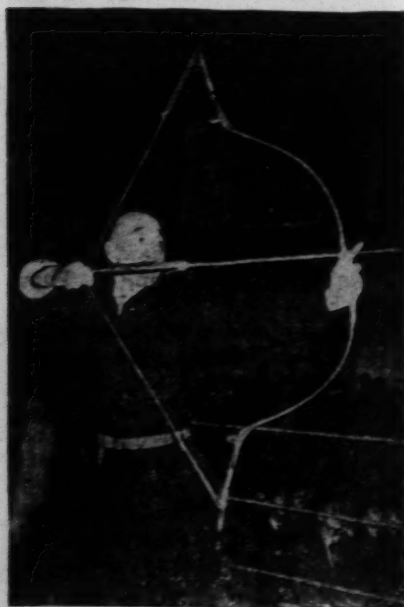
Shortly before the liberation of Shanghai the YMCA National Committee formulated a four-point program to meet the new situation. 1) Religious Education, 2) Popular Education, 3) Productive Education and 4) Recreation-Health Education. The contents have been modified and enriched after liberation. Most of our city associations have now reshaped their activities in accordance with these points.

Religious education centers on strengthening the religious life of the staff and voluntary workers of the YMCA and the promotion of the Christian reform movement. It is generally recognized that unless the YMCA preserves its

Christian character, it will lose its basis of existence. Hence YMCA workers should have regular devotional gatherings for prayers and Bible study in order to deepen their religious life and convictions. No religious work among the members can be very effective unless the workers themselves are actually living a Christian life.

After liberation the YMCA has come to be looked upon in some ways as a "bridge" between the churches and the government. The YMCA, with its manifold social connections, can indeed help the churches in many ways. In cities where there are local federations of Christian organizations, YMCA secretaries usually play a very active and responsible role. Being itself inter-denominational, the YMCA takes a natural lead in church cooperation. In order to serve the churches more effectively, YMCA workers should assist them in carrying out their reform program.

In the fall of 1949 and the spring of 1950 three of the secretaries of the YMCA National Committee, Y. C. Tu, Y. T. Wu and Liu Liang-mo, participated in a Christian visiting team that covered the following cities: Nanchang, Changsha, Wuchang, Hankow, Kaifeng, Tsinan, Peking and Sian. This team helped to bring better understanding between the churches and



Archery performance at Shanghai YMCA.

the local authorities. One arrangement worked out by this team was the setting up in each city of a committee composed of representatives from both the government and the churches to which all problems relating to the Christian bodies might be brought and discussed.

It was mainly as a result of this visitation team and the series of talks the members had in Peking with government leaders including Premier Chou En-lai that a group of 40 Christian leaders issued a proclamation for Christian reform in China. The contents of the proclamation include support of the Common Program, liquidation of all imperialistic influences and the hastening of the program for self-government, self-support and self-propagation. Today, more than 100,000 Chinese Christians have signed the proclamation.

Popular Education

Popular education is not a new program to the YMCA. It is still needed because a large proportion of China's population is still illiterate. To help meet this need, the National Committee of the YMCA has already put out a revised edition of its "One Thousand Character Textbooks," the best seller of the Association Press for more than 20 years.

A number of the city YMCAs are conducting free schools for illiterate adults and street children. For instance, during the past year the YMCAs in Canton, Tientsin, and Peking each reported an enrollment of from 300 to 500 students including newspaper boys, street vendors and cigarette sellers. Supplementary schools are also meeting a great need. The Tsinan YMCA alone reports an enrollment of more than 1,000 students. Other YMCAs in Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Taiyuan, Sian, Kaifeng, Foochow, Amoy, Kweichow, and Chengtu have several hundreds in their supplementary schools which include subjects like accounting, book-keeping, English and Russian, typewriting, music, etc.

In response to the needs for political studies among YMCA and church workers, the National Committee has published a series of booklets on subjects like the Common Program, New Democracy, People's Democratic

Dictatorship, land reform, dialectical materialism, etc. These are intended to help the Christian workers to keep abreast of the rapid political and social changes now going on around us.

In practically all of our city YMCAs there is provision for regular studies on such political subjects and various other aspects of government policy. These study circles usually include the secretaries, clerks and workers. They all need to be conversant with the ideological basis of the fundamental changes in China in order to enable the YMCA to serve the needs of the new era.

The main objectives of the production education program of the YMCA are: 1) To popularize the knowledge of modern science, 2) to promote the habits of manual labor and 3) to provide opportunities for training of productive skill.

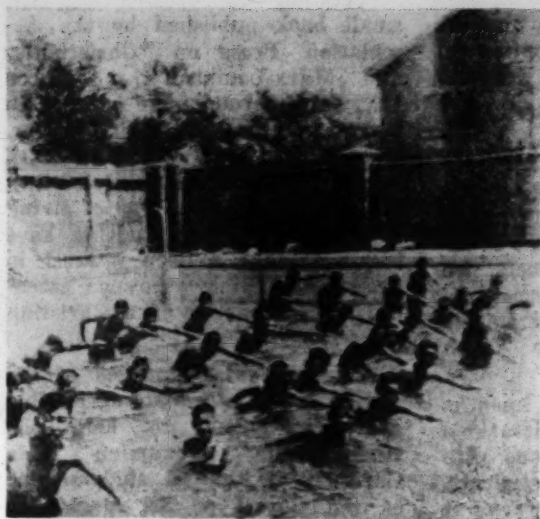
Most of the city YMCAs have frequent exhibits in their buildings on subjects like popular science, agricultural improvements and public health. Since the summer of 1949 the National Committee and the Shanghai YMCA have cooperated in organizing a Training Institute for productive skills including woodwork and radio engineering. Then, for the last two summers, the National Committee cooperated with the Council of Christian Education Association in conducting a summer institute to give a six-week training course in woodwork, electrical work and radio engineering for YMCA workers and school teachers in nearby cities.

In 1950 the Shanghai YMCA alone reported that 2,578 people had participated in various classes of 23 different kinds of productive skills such as the making of soybean sauce, anti-mosquito incense, bean curds; the repairing of watches, bicycles, radios; and the learning of photography, embroidering and paper making.

Productive Activities

The Changsha YMCA is carrying on an excellent service in vocational guidance. In 1949 it succeeded in finding placement for 4,143 people. It usually places more than 300 per month.

One of the requirements in the building of a new China is for the people to engage in all kinds of



Boys' camp at the University of Shanghai last summer.

productive activities. In old China, productive labor was regarded with contempt and the scholars spent their entire time in literary efforts. Under the New Democracy productive labor is respected because it is the key by which China will be made strong and prosperous and lead into a period of industrialization.

The YMCA naturally is not a place for specialized technical training but its contribution lies in the way of promoting the consciousness among the people. Then, for the class of intelligentsia, the training of productive skills is at least a first step to help them to see the meaning and joy of manual labor. Some have even found such training useful as a way of self-support.

The term recreation-health education is broader than our traditional physical program. The people's government is putting a great deal of emphasis on the promotion and development of physical education. It is estimated that there are only about 1,500 trained physical directors in China and athletic facilities are meager in comparison with the needs of the whole country.

At present there are 24 city YMCAs that still conduct some kind of physical activities. Eight of them have gymnasium equipment and five have swimming pools. Hence, the YMCA will continue to have a contribution to make to the new type of physical education in China. But health also requires the proper kind of

recreation. A number of the city associations, especially those in Shanghai, Soochow, Changsha and Canton, find that their recreational activities such as singing, group games, folk dancing, dramatics and record concerts are meeting a great need among professional youth.

These are usually done through small groups. As the people of new China become more and more organized in work and study the use of leisure hours in recreation will become not only an important

problem relating to physical health but also to mental health. The books on singing and group games recently published by the National Committee have been in great demand.

Besides the four-point program, the National Committee is also active in the field of boys' work, secretaries' training and Christian literature.

Training Institutes

The city YMCAs in Canton, Nanchang, Amoy, Hangchow, Nanking, Shanghai and Kunming have boys' work secretaries. In the summer of 1950 a boys' camp was held on the Shanghai University campus. It lasted 10 days with an attendance of 52 boys ranging in age from 12 to 18.

After liberation we have had two different types of training institutes. The first was for new recruits which was held in Shanghai from September 1949 to January 1950. Then, early in February this year, we had a much shorter study institute for in-service workers in the city YMCAs

in East China. Such short regional study institutes may be repeated in other places in the future.

The Association Press has been doing quite well both in production and distribution. From September 1949 to August 1950 the Association Press produced 25 different kinds of new books and 23 different kinds of reprints. The sales totalled 60,695 volumes under 45 different titles. Among the best sellers were Y. T. Wu's "Light and Darkness," S. C. Chang's "Critiques of Religion" and my small book on "Christianity and Marx-Leninism."

The YMCA also has its constituencies in the colleges and middle schools. In fact, the first YMCAs that were organized in China 66 years ago were those in the Ying Hwa School in Foochow and the Loo Ho School in Tungchow, near Peking. Such student YMCAs were later extended into the government schools. In the 1920's the total number of student YMCAs reached a peak of more than 200.

A number of the city YMCAs have special secretaries to do student work. With the help of such student secretaries, the Christian students have not only been able to sustain their fellowship life on the campuses but also to develop the consciousness of a student Christian movement through annual summer conferences and occasional national gatherings.

During the war against Japan, the YMCA and the YWCA jointly undertook a program of student



Working class at Shanghai YMCA school.

relief and, together with the National Christian Council, also started a number of student centers in the government universities.

Since liberation student work has passed from an initial period of uncertainty to the more recent period of self-confidence. Right after liberation most of the Student Christian Associations in the government universities practically collapsed and quite a number of the Christian students openly declared their renunciation of the Christian faith.

Recently, however, we have had reports about a revival of Christian fellowship life in institutions like the National Wuhan University in Wuchang, the National Chungshan University in Canton and the National Nanking University in Nanking. Although the Christian students in the middle schools have mostly shifted their activities to the local churches, the Christian Fellowships in the Christian colleges seem to be enjoying participation of even greater numbers than previous years. The government policy is one of separation of religion from education. Hence, student work now hinges entirely on the development of student initiative.

Student Conferences

In the summer of 1949 the number of student summer conferences was greatly reduced. But last summer, we had nine regional summer conferences, mostly in cooperation with the local churches. At first, the student centers in the government universities experienced a period of inactivity, but now the center secretaries find themselves again busily engaged in their welfare and Christian program.

All this progress is due largely to the new student work policy adopted in the National Student Secretaries' Conference which convened in Shanghai in March 1950. After about 10 days of reports, discussions and self-criticism, the 36 men and women student secretaries formulated our new policy as follows:

First, we reaffirm our basic objective of leading the students to Christ through

organized fellowship life on the campus and active participation in the life of local churches.

Second, we declare our support of the Common Program and our readiness to work among students for the promotion of patriotism and world peace.

Third, in the carrying out of all our student welfare projects, we want to develop the closest cooperation with the student unions and the New Democracy Youth Corps.

In the course of recent months we have witnessed an unmistakable deepening of the religious life among the Christian students. At an earlier stage, they were put into confusion by puzzling questions like the following:

Is the Christian religion "superstitious" and "idealistic"? Can we believe in God? How can Christianity be reconciled with the new ideology of dialectical materialism? Is there any conflict between the Christian doctrine of creation and the Marxist theory of the animal origin of man? Does Christian love transcend class struggle? Is the Communist society equivalent to the Kingdom of God? What has the Christian church accomplished in society during the last 2,000 years in comparison with what the Chinese Communist Party has done in Chinese society in a short period of 30 years?

There was a general eagerness for clarification on the ideological level. It explains in part why my

small book published by the Association Press on "Christianity and Marx-Leninism" in March 1950 went through five editions in three months. Now it is recognized that the Christian faith is not just a problem of intellectual clarification but one of living practice. Christian students have begun to take a deep interest in prayer and Bible study as essential to the leading of a Christian life.

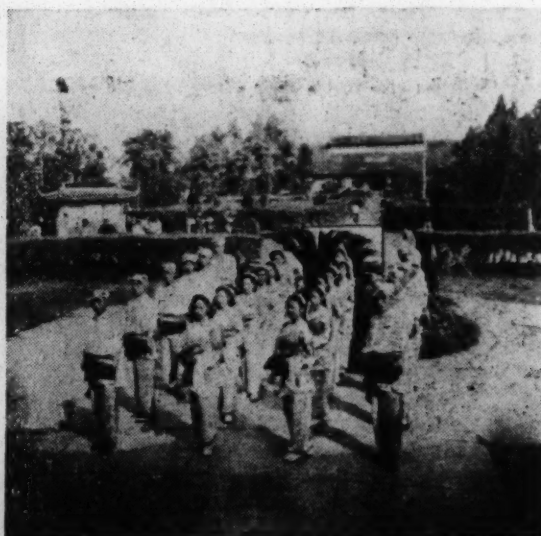
The National Committee of the YMCA has been promoting a Bible study movement to help the students to re-examine their Christian faith. A study-outline of the Gospel of St. Mark has already been published and others on St. John and Romans will soon be ready. This will have a great bearing on the task of self-propagation of the Chinese church in the general Christian reform movement.

Future of YMCA

We can see, therefore, that the Chinese YMCA in both the cities and schools is faced with new challenges in the new era. The basic spirit of "serving and not to be served" is in line with the general trends. But YMCA workers cannot just carry on with a "business as usual" policy. They must grasp the real meaning of the fundamental political and social changes in new China and make the necessary reforms. After such reforms are made there will be no lack of community support.

For instance, the experience of the YMCA in the small city of Soochow shows what can be done today. For 13 years the Soochow YMCA did not have an annual membership and financial campaign. However, they recently launched such a campaign which, incidentally, was endorsed by the local government authorities. The final results were 1,400 new members and a chest of JMP21,000,000.

The future of the Chinese YMCA lies in its preparedness to take a clear patriotic stand with the rest of the people and its ability to serve their needs.



Drum dancing team of the YMCA student center in West China Union University at Chengtu.

Eliminating Bandits in Hunan

Bandit gangs in this mountainous province which successfully defied all authority since the Ming Dynasty are now being cleaned up by the People's Liberation Army.

ONE of the characteristic features of western Hunan at the time of its liberation was its large bandit population which had been a permanent fixture of the area since the end of the Ming Dynasty.

The "profession" of bandit passed from one generation to the next and among the bandits there were prosperous families and poor ones. One family had been in the bandit "business" for 24 generations. The more successful bandit families were highly organized, with a leader, lieutenants and the rank and file who did most of the dirty work.

The Manchus were never able to wipe out the bandits, nor was the KMT. The latter, however, "solved" the problem by more or less coming to terms with the major bandit families, most of the leaders of which were concurrently ruffian landlords in their native districts. Some of the "big brother" bandits even occupied high positions in the local governments under the KMT.

Members of the bandit gangs, many of which were organized somewhat like the old secret societies in other parts of the country, lived by a set of unwritten rules. By such "laws" the leaders judged and punished and rewarded their followers. Each gang had its own secret symbols by which "brothers" could identify each other, such as a certain way of placing the chopsticks on the table while eating or special ways of tying the knot of the rope on a bedding roll.

Bandits' Brutalities

Businessmen who traveled much in western Hunan usually tried to contact men "inside the circle" in order to pay protection money for their trips. When carrying out their "business," the bandits did not stand on ceremony. They took money, goods, women and anything else they wished. They would kill or injure without hesitation. While these gangs constituted an almost intolerable burden upon the people, the latter felt helpless to

do anything about the situation because of their great fear of the bandits. They were so fierce, so widely scattered and so intermingled with ordinary folk that an outsider could hardly be sure of who was a bandit "brother" and who was not.

For six years I lived in Yuanling, a *hsien* in the western Hunan bandit country. Once an aged Catholic sister who worked in the hospital there told me that some "big brothers" used to ask for medical treatment. The boss of this gang had more than 12 wives and once, when the "big family" was invited to dinner, the host found himself in an extremely embarrassing position because he did not know the hierarchy among the concubines and thus could not assign them to their proper seats at the table.

One bandit king, Chang Ping, was credited with killing more than 1,000 people. Another, Kiang Yuan-hua, boasted that he had raped more than 40 women.

* * *

Bandit-Clearing Campaign

WHEN the *hsiens* in western Hunan were liberated there was a great commotion. The remnant KMT secret agents backed these bandits in the hope that they would create an atmosphere of chaos. For a while conditions were indeed difficult. People in Taoyuan told me that bandits would paste a slip on the door of a household asking for several hundred silver dollars to be delivered on a certain date and at a certain place. If refused, the bandits would make an attempt to "arrest" the victim. If successful, they would torture him in an effort to bring forth the required money.

Bandit-clearing became the most important objective of the Hunan Military District in 1950. According to the report of Chen Pu-chun to the Hunan People's Representatives of All Circles a total of more than 120,000 bandits were

killed or captured, while more than 119,000 weapons were captured up to November of last year. By the end of the year bandits had been cleared from 90 percent of the districts of the province. The great progress made in this anti-bandit campaign consolidated the position of people's democracy and substantially assisted the farmers in their struggle for land reform.

Beginning in August 1949 and continuing until February 1950 the People's Liberation Army concentrated its efforts in clearing the well-known big bandit gangs from the *hsien*. From the Eight-Faced Mountain on the borders of Szechuen, Hunan and Hupeh up to Wu Ling Mountain on the borders of Hunan, Kwangsi and Kweichow, the PLA took the offensive against the bandit gangs.

This phase of the campaign was quite successful. In the latter part of November 1949 the 46th Army undertook campaigns against the Gang of Wang in Kiawu, Nanshan and Lingwu, killing more than 9,600. The 158th Division killed more than 800 members of the Yin Gang of Shaoyang and Lung Shan in the first two weeks of November. The same division captured one of the main leaders at Lung Wei and by February 1950 had wiped out a total of 3,900 bandits. The 47th Army, fighting mostly in western Hunan, surrounded large bandit gangs on six separate occasions during January alone, wiping out 4,000 bandits.

Conditions Improved

These decisive victories cooled the ardor of the bandits. Some began to waver and surrendered. On the other hand the people began to lose their fear of bandit threats and drew closer to the PLA, thus creating advantageous conditions for further work in eliminating the bandits.

During the period of March-November 1950 the PLA stressed four points: 1) Concentration of efforts, 2) importance of mobilizing the people to assist in this difficult task, 3) strict observance of government policies while fighting, and 4) fulfillment of assignments by different periods.

The Hunan Provincial Military District established a further three criteria by which to judge whether a unit had completed its duty or not: 1) Arresting all bandit leaders in the district, 2) taking over all bandit weapons, 3) organizing well-trained people's defense squads.

PLA's Indomitable Will

Throughout the campaign the PLA soldiers displayed their unique characteristics which have made them famous. Their fighting skill, their intelligence, their courage and their complete willingness to confront difficulties and dangers were constantly demonstrated. They climbed thorny paths up the mountains; they were on guard day and night; they camped in wildernesses and "swallowed winds" as their food; they endured coldness and other tribulations. Whenever they learned where the bandits were, no matter how far, they would march to the spot, search, combat and besiege the bandits.

When the 141st Division surrounded the gang under Lee Lanchu at Wu Lien Dong a soldier named Guan Wan-ching, who was shot in one arm, ran forward carrying explosives in the other hand. He became a rock of encouragement and inspiration, exhorting his fellow soldiers not to give up or to descend the mountain until the chieftain had been captured.

One detachment of the 3rd battalion of the 416th Regiment covered 1,500 *li* within a month while chasing Bandit Hsu's gang. During this period Hsu managed to slip away without giving battle on 30 separate occasions. Nevertheless they continued the chase and finally, on May 16, 1950, they succeeded in cornering Hsu at Chienchen. Eighty of his men were killed and his entire family captured. Such campaigns are as difficult as catching a jumping flea, but our soldiers are highly politically minded and are prepared to devote their lives in the service of the Chinese people.

Not only did the soldiers fight well but they also helped to develop a mass anti-bandit movement among the people. By their consideration toward the *laopaihsing* (common people) and the great pains they took in educating the

populace, they made a great impression upon the people. Their policy, which was to punish the top bandits, to win over those who had been forced into banditry and to reward those who voluntarily surrendered, also had an important effect upon the public.

Gradually the people began to realize that the PLA was their own army and was fighting for them. They slowly lost their fear of reporting the whereabouts of the bandits. They also became willing to serve as guides through the mountain country, thus helping the PLA overcome some of the disadvantages it faced in coping with the bandits in the latter's home territory.

The way in which one unit, the 1st battalion of the 417th Regiment, won the hearts of the local people while staying in Mayang was typical. In addition to its strict discipline, which forbade its members to impose upon the civil population, it did its best to help the people solve their problems. In one month the soldiers helped the people to transport 4,500 *tan* of drinking water and to plow 70 *mou* of land for planting. One detachment, noticing that a neighbor was very hard up, took up a collection as a gift.

Thus, with friendly relations established, it was possible to undertake propaganda work against the bandits. Mass meetings were called, group gatherings of captured family members of bandits were held. All forces were mobilized to register bandit weapons and to induce holdouts to come forward and surrender. Within two months more than 2,000 weapons were collected.

Propaganda Work

Along with the military campaign against the bandits there was a propaganda campaign which included wall bulletins, handbills, posters, meetings of captured family members of bandits and so on, all aimed at convincing the bandits that they should surrender.

The troops at Lungshan had the slogan "Let propaganda go up into the mountains. Let our posters be posted in the caverns." They would leave notes for the bandits whenever they found their camps empty. The wives and mothers of these gangsters were also urged to

reason with their menfolk, to get them to change their minds.

A chieftain named Liu, under both military pressure and political persuasion, came to surrender with six of his captains, 40 men, eight machineguns, and 90 other types of firearms. Another Tao-yuan chieftain, Blacksmith Hsiang, said after his surrender: "I hid myself up in the mountain but could go nowhere since the PLA was searching everywhere. We could neither dismount nor ride on. Having no food nor water, confronting winds and rain, we could hardly endure any more. When we would think of capitulation, we were afraid that the PLA would kill us. It was the first time in my life that I shed tears. After reading your posters, I decided to come down."

Work Units Aid Peasants

When the job of military clearing of the bandits was completed, the PLA knew that there were still remnant bandit groups diffused in the crowd. So work units were organized. In cooperation with the local people's government and Communist Party office, these units assisted in land reform and in the establishment of militia for the sake of consolidating the people's democracy. Within the past six months some 10,000 people have been organized into militia squads.

The units under the 2nd battalion of the 414th Regiment have helped in organizing a Farmers' Union in their district, recruiting a membership of 2,100 in the union and 58 in the Youth League. In addition, the units spearheaded a drive to collect relief grain to tide the most needy over until the next harvest.

Latest reports issued by the Hunan Military District indicate that the campaign is progressing toward its conclusion. Further victories were recorded in December of last year, when 369 bandits were killed, 2,113 captured, 6,694 voluntarily surrendered and 678 came to the military headquarters to prove their identity. By the end of the year two strategic points—northwestern Hunan and southwestern Hunan were added to those areas already fundamentally cleared of bandits.

— SOPHIA CHANG

Taiping Revolution Exhibition

SHANGHAI'S mammoth exhibition commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the Taiping revolutionary movement has been receiving wide attention in this city. Since its opening on January 27, large crowds have been attending this pictorial and written testimonial to an important link in the Chinese people's liberation movement. Daily attendance has been averaging from 20,000 to 30,000 people. On Chinese New Year's Day 50,000 people attended.

Among the 90 paintings at the exhibition are some of liberated Taiping women taking part in actual fighting and working in the rear in support of the revolutionary army which liberated Nanking. From the exhibition the onlooker is made cognizant of the fact that one of the most important single contributions to the Chinese revolutionary movement made by the Taiping revolution was the introduction of a system of land reform, which proposed to abolish the age-old feudal exploitation.

TODAY in China, lessons to be learned from the Taiping movement are being made known to the Chinese masses. New books and articles are being written which put this epoch-making peasant struggle in its proper context.

One of the chief points being made is the basic reason for the ultimate defeat of the Taiping forces, who were able to carry on for a 15-year period and set up their own government. The revolution was a purely peasant revolt. At that time there was no modern working class in China and fundamentally the revolution was without the leadership of a working class. Without this, despite its positive actions, the Taiping movement was not historically equipped to defeat the combined forces of feudalism and foreign capitalism.

Sponsors of this exhibition, which is scheduled to be shown in all parts of China, are the Divi-

sion of Historic Relics and Documents of the East China Department of Cultural Affairs, the

Shanghai Municipal Historical Museum and various cultural and educational organizations of Nanking. Articles in the exhibition include paintings, photos, charts, models and relics, and official documents related to the Taiping struggle.



Top: A life-size model of the Heavenly King, Hung Hsiuchuan, leader of the Taipings.

Bottom: The death of Frederick T. Ward, American mercenary employed by the Manchus, who was shot by a Taiping soldier in the battle of Tsichi in 1862. Ward's memory was kept alive by the Shanghai foreign community which named its Ward Road Jail—at one time the world's largest prison—after him.

A New Play by Lao Shaw

"Fang Chen-chu"

Reviewed by Max Bickerton

BEFORE the liberation, Lao Shaw was one of the most popular of the progressive writers, with 11 novels, two volumes of short stories and one volume of plays to his credit. His earlier novels were written while he was studying in England, and the scene of one of them, "Er Ma" is laid there, but Peking is his spiritual home, and he is most skillful in describing Peking life and Peking character in racy Peking dialect.

Readers abroad may have read the translation of his "Rickshaw Boy," which had big sales in the United States and England a few years ago. I read the translation a few months after coming to Peking, and was so moved by his descriptions of the hardships of the hero's profession, that for weeks afterwards I did not have the heart to bargain with any pedicab driver but always accepted his first price.

Later, when I came to compare the translation with the original, I was horrified to find that the translator had taken unpardonable liberties, interpolating a lot of sexy stuff of his own in the scene where Tiger Girl seduces Rickshaw Boy, and giving a happy, Hollywood ending to a book which, from its first page, was meant to be a tragedy. That seems about an all-time low for literary prostitution. If a public cannot accept foreign literature as it was written, why bother to translate it?

* * *

LAO Shaw's latest comedy, "Fang Chen-chu," must have been started soon after his return to his beloved Peking last year after an absence of 10 years, the latter part of which was spent in the United States. His ability to assimilate so quickly the vastly changed society he found here on his return is truly remarkable.

Many of the other big figures of pre-liberation literature, Kuo Mo-jo, Mao Tun and T'sao Yu, China's

greatest modern dramatist, have produced almost no creative work recently, although their older works have of course reached the great new reading public, and many of T'sao Yu's plays, "Peking Man," "Sunrise," "The Thunderstorm" and "The Open Plain" have repeatedly been performed since the liberation.

The reason for their silence is not that they find themselves out of sympathy with the people's government. Quite the contrary. Kuo Mo-jo is one of the vice-premiers and Mao Tun is Minister of Culture. I think one reason is that, with the complete liberation of China coming with such unimagined speed, there was a great shortage of personnel, and these writers were called upon to fill heavy administrative posts, leaving them little leisure for creative work. The other is that they feel they formerly wrote about middle-class life for a middle-class public, and are too modest to try their hand at works about peasants, soldiers and workers for the great new public of peasants, soldiers and workers.

Lao Shaw had the advantage of having grown up among the people of Peking, and so without any apparent effort, on his return he was able to take up his pen immediately and describe the city's new life.

* * *

"**F**ANG Chen-chu," a comedy in five acts, the fourth production of the Youth Theater Group, opened at the Youth Palace on January 1 and has played to packed audiences for two months. It deals with the life of variety artists, contrasting their miserable state under the Kuomintang with the new hopes and self-respect they found after the liberation.

The plot is simple in the extreme. A famous "ta-ku"* singer called Fang whose stage name is "Broken Kite" comes back with his family to his native Peking in the spring of 1948, after a self-imposed exile

covering the Japanese occupation of 10 years, spent wandering over the length and breadth of China, helping the war effort with his art. His family consists of his wife, the proud, sharp-tongued and lazy daughter of a once-famous "hsiang-sheng"*** artist, his own daughter, Phoenix, the family drudge, and his adopted, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, his purchased daughter, Fang Chen-chu or Precious Pearl, who gives her name to the play. The latter is 18 years old and after years of training is well on the way to becoming a famous ballad singer too. With them also returns a young progressive writer, Wang Li, who has supplied them with scripts free.

No sooner does the word get round that the Broken Kite is planning to set up his own variety theater and form his own troupe, than he is besieged by a train of leeches, anxious to suck any profit they can from him. First come old professional friends and rivals like the White-spotted Snake, a "hsiang-sheng" artist, ready to make him a partner, but equally ready to ruin him if he refuses the offer, and the old hack, Meng Hsiao-ch'iao, anxious to collect 10 years' back royalties on any of his sentimental ballads that Broken Kite may have used.

Then come the corrupt petty officials and offal of the Kuomintang: Hsiang San-yuan, a petty informer and procurer, offering to sell Precious Pearl for Mrs. Fang; a gendarme who forces a dud check on to Broken Kite and another one on to White-spotted snake; a dissipated KMT officer who demands free tickets for all of his family, his in-laws and his neighbors; a policeman who threatens to take Broken Kite off to the police

* "Ta-ku," or drum ballads, one of the two most popular turns in Chinese vaudeville. The ballads are partly recited and partly sung. The singer beats time on a small drum with his right hand and with a pair of clackers in his left hand. He is accompanied by a musician playing on a "hsien-tzu"—a kind of three-stringed guitar.

** "Hsiang-sheng," the other most popular turn. It is a form of witty dialogue between two comedians, one the "tou-kei-ti," is clever and the other, the "p'eng-ken-ti," stupid. No music is used by the comedians who always carry fans which they make good use of. The patter reeks with puns. Professor Lo Chang-p'ei, in a recent article has traced this form of farce right back to the Han Dynasty.

station on a charge that the theater lavatories are unsanitary and has to be bought off with a silver dollar; and last but not least, "General" Li, a representative northern China bureaucratic capitalist who is willing to do the Fang family the honor of making Precious Pearl one of his concubines.

Against all this riff-raff, Broken Kite has no defense, no redress. In the old society, actors were in the anomalous position of enjoying immense popularity, while at the same time socially they were practically pariahs. But he is a man of integrity, urbane, a little dictatorial, but obviously a great artist, and he refuses to sell Precious Pearl in spite of his wife's (quite unjustified) jealousy of her. As a result his theater is smashed up by Hsiang, acting on General Li's orders.

Next comes the siege of Peking and the flight of the last planes with their cargoes of White Chinese. General Li tries to force Precious Pearl to flee with him, and all the hangers-on urge Broken Kite to agree, in the hope of getting seats for themselves as well, but he stands firm, and with the help of Wang Li saves the girl.

THEN comes the liberation of Peking, and over night, with the speed that a revolution affects every cranny of society, everything changes—everything except Mrs. Fang. The vaudeville world finds that the new government respects popular art and has a place for them. Both Precious Pearl and Phoenix have a chance of schooling which they never had before; Broken Kite and White-spotted Snake, instead of trying to cut one another's throats, set up a joint company and give their art a new content. The old hack, after a period in prison, is set free and finds a place for his frugal talent in the company, and finally after about eight months, even Mrs. Fang mellows, condescends to do some housework and set Phoenix free to become a "ta-ku" singer too.

As it is essentially a comedy of manners, I think it is best to stop with the above brief outline and use the rest of the space for quota-

tions to show how skilfully Lao Shaw builds up character with appropriate dialogue. This dialogue is full of the coarse yet sophisticated humor of Peking speech, with an infinite variety of cursings and swearings that defy translation.



IN the first scene where Broken Kite expresses his joy at being back in Peking he says,

"There's something about Peking. As soon as I stepped out of the railway station, it was like biting into a frozen persimmon."

For Precious Pearl, however, the homecoming is full of forebodings. As she and Phoenix sympathize over their miserable lots, Phoenix says that she is treated like a donkey and Precious Pearl like a pig.

Pearl: "I know what you mean. A pig's got no ability, all it has to do is to eat until it's fat enough, and then it gets the knife and its flesh is sold."

Phoenix: "And I'm like a donkey, all day long going round and round blindly grinding the corn."

Pearl (musingly): "Precious Scarlet became a third concubine in Hankow; Little Lute a prostitute in Chungking, and even Orchid, although she was older, had to stay with men in hotels. I'm afraid, afraid all the time. I dream every night that the family's sold me."

The White-spotted Snake is as witty as a comedian should be and when Broken Kite, soon after his return, asks him about the attitude of the authorities towards artists these days, he replies:

"They're always the same. When the Japs were here, if you said one word out of place, you'd had it. If you didn't give squeeze at the right time you were carted off. If you got on the wrong side of a gangster or a spy, if you weren't bumped off straight away, you'd have the skin flayed off you—but now the KMT's come back things are much more progres-

sive. Now if you say half a word out of place you've had it. If you get on the wrong side of half a . . . but why go into details."

THE utterly intolerable nature of their social position is well brought out in the scene where Mrs. Fang (without her husband's knowledge) is closing the deal over Precious Pearl, and General Li, after saying that he regards them all as dirt and that he is doing them a great honor in taking the girl off their hands, continues:

Li: "But if I feel in the mood I may give you 10 gold bars for her."

Mrs. Fang: "That would be wonderful!"

Li: "But if I don't feel in the mood I may not give you a cent."

Mrs. Fang: "But . . ."

Li: "Don't interrupt me! I work for the Gimo. If he's in a good mood maybe he'll give me a truck load of gold bars. If he's not, maybe he'll turn me out of house and home. If I behave toward you in the same way, that only proves I'm a faithful disciple of the Gimo."

Mrs. Fang: "But . . ."

Li: "Don't worry, I'll never take her away from you by force. That's uncivilized, that's not my policy. The Gimo has ordered us all to be progressive, to plan things. We have to reform the method of taking concubines. No force, no coercion, but first become friends, go out a bit together, and then set her up. In future when I send the car for Precious Pearl, it's your responsibility to see she's ready, and don't let her spoil her make-up with tears."

As the general likes them modern, likes them "civilized," he thinks it is a good idea to accede to the girl's plea to go to school. When the Snake sees her in school uniform, he says, "What, a singer attending school. The sun has risen in the west." And when he hears her mother had agreed, he says, "Two suns have risen in the west!" But Precious Pearl's happiness is short-lived and she



soon returns, dishevelled and in tears and rips her schoolbooks to pieces.

Broken Kite: "What's the matter? Did your schoolmates tease you?"

Pearl: "Tease me? They threw ink all over me. They spat at me. As soon as I entered the gate they started to whisper among themselves. 'Look, Fang Chen-chu! And then their voices got louder and they shouted, 'Look at the singer . . . the prostitute . . . the whore!' Then they asked the teacher, 'Is this a school or a music hall?' And then without giving him time to answer they . . . look . . . at my clothes, at my face, at my hair! . . . Now I understand everything. In Chungking, in Kunming, in Kweilin I was never treated like a human being. Now when I've come back to Peking I'm still not treated like a human being. No matter where I go no one will ever treat me like one."

* * *

THE old hack, Meng is a typical piece of old Peking, with his short satin jacket, his sparse beard, and his bird cage. An old rogue with little talent and big pretensions, he still has a genuine love for pets, and one feels some sympathy for him when, during the

siege, when the shells are falling all around, Mrs. Fang lets her tongue loose on him.

Mrs. Fang: "Meng, you'd better watch out. Those shells have got eyes! I've seen through you already. I know you're an old crook."

The Kite: "Don't talk like that to Mr. Meng, my dear."

Meng: "She's right! Heaven has already punished me for my sins. My house is jammed full of KMT soldiers billeted on me. They've eaten my Persian cat and my Pekinese and even my goldfish."

Having failed to get away on a plane, old Meng is one of the first to change after the liberation. He enters, resplendent in a grey cap and Lenin uniform, still stiff with size, and insists on reading them his new-style poem.

Meng: "Listen to these two lines. They're wonderful! I've polished them a dozen times." (Reads)

"The true Dragon King from Yen-an was brought

To free Peking and rule his Dragon Court."

(laughter)

Meng: "Is there something wrong with my poem?"

Wang: "Yes, your poem's wrong, because your ideas are wrong."

Meng: "And are my clothes wrong too?"

Wang: "That's just where the trouble lies. You've been so busy changing your clothes that you haven't had time to think about changing your ideas."

Meng (bad-temperedly): "Oh, I get you. You young folks are very smart. I suppose you've joined the Party already so as to get a better position and make more money. I write a beautiful poem, and you say it's no good. I wear the correct clothes, and you say they're all wrong. You're trying to edge me out, that's your game—because you're afraid that if I joined the Party, I'd be put above you."

For which speech he earns a rebuke from Wang that the Communist Party does not work like that.

Mrs. Fang's lines are among the best in the play, and Shen Hao spoke them with such a perfect balance of maliciousness that she really stole the show. At the beginning of Act IV there is the sound of *yangko* dancing, and Phoenix, home from school, enters dancing too.

Phoenix: "Mother, come and look! Even old women of 40 and 50 are dancing."

Mrs. Fang: "They've all gone crazy, but I haven't yet, thank goodness. Look at this room—all the dishes higgledy-piggledy, and no one bothers. The fire's out, and no hot water and I haven't even had a cup of tea."

Phoenix: "But mother, haven't you got a pair of hands?"

Mrs. Fang: "What, even you dare to answer me back? Let me tell you young lady I have got a pair of hands, and they're meant for slapping you."

* * *

PERHAPS the greatest merit of the play, as Chao Shu-li has pointed out, is the way in which it shows that under the old regime such a large number of normally decent people of such varying strata were literally forced to behave badly in order to survive at all, and therefore that once that system was removed, they immediately became better people. There was good in the Whitespotted Snake, in the old hack, in Mrs. Fang and even in the policeman. It only needed the liberation to let it blossom forth. Only a very small section of the population proved unregenerate.



Act I: Mrs. Fang, anxious to sell Precious Pearl, forces her to sing a drum ballad for the informer and procurer, Hsiang San-yuan. The crooked old hack, Meng Hsiao-ch'iao, accompanies her on the *hsien-tzu*.

This is not propaganda, but a fact observable by anyone who has lived in Peking before and after the liberation. It is especially striking in the case of the police force. Watching the courtesy and tact with which they behave to the public nowadays, I find it difficult to realize that these are the same men I saw kicking boys and old men into digging trenches during the siege. And yet they are—almost to a man.

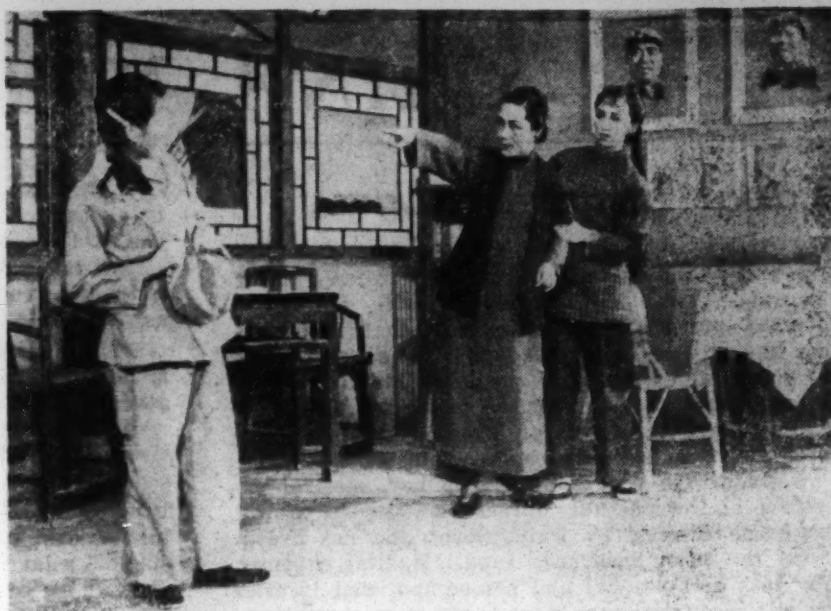
As the Broken Kite himself expressed it, when the policeman who had previously extorted the silver dollar from him apologizes for his behavior, "You weren't really to blame. Everyone was the same. In those days you were just like us really—exploited and oppressed. It was a case of the big fish eating the little fish and the little fish eating the shrimps. But now things are different. Now even a tadpole has a chance to wag his little tail around in freedom!"

CRITICS are almost unanimous that the two big faults in the play are the character of the young writer, Wang Li, and the final act.

Wang Li, who represents the progressive forces, is the only character that does not come to life. Nothing is indicated about his social background, what sort of family he comes from, and how he could afford to write scripts free. He is quite two-dimensional, a cardboard *deus ex machina*.

Actually Lao Shaw's own relations with variety artists have been very much the same as Wang Li's. During the War of Resistance he wrote patriotic drum ballads, and since his return to Peking has written many more. If therefore he had taken himself as the model for Wang Li we should have had a much more interesting and full-blooded personality than this enigmatic and rather smug young man. Or at least he could have endowed him with a heart.

Wang Li saves Precious Pearl from the clutches of the gangsters on two occasions, but when she, in love and gratitude, practically throws herself at him, he still remains a wet fish, quite unmoved. There is plenty of romance in Chinese life and Chinese fiction nowadays, especially since the passing of the new marriage law, and a little bit in this play would have helped to brighten up the dull fifth act.



Act IV: Four months after the liberation Mrs. Fang, still unchanged, bitterly accuses Precious Pearl of keeping back some of her earnings, while Phoenix tries to restrain her.

This fifth act takes place back stage, and is largely taken up with a routine meeting, attended by the whole company, at which they decide to divide up into two sections, one to stay in Peking and the other to tour factories and villages. Lao Shaw himself acknowledges that it is something of an anti-climax, and writes, "When I am writing I have one big weakness and that is that I am too inclined to listen to other people's opinions. This does not come from any lack of self-confidence, but rather from overconfidence. I believe myself capable of absorbing all the suggestions that are made to me, and then having sufficient skill to organize them and produce a finished work without any contradictions in it. 'Fang Chen-chu' is marred by this weakness."

Originally the author intended it as a four act play, was prevailed upon to make it into five acts, and did not have time to sift and arrange the material for the last act properly, with the result, as he puts it, that "there's too much hot water and not enough tea in the pot." Then again he had intended to give Precious Pearl a big part throughout the play, but was warned by his friends not to idealize her, that so far no really outstanding female ballad singer has been produced in China, and so in the last two acts he lets her fade into the background and switches over

into describing the lives of variety artists in general.

BUT in spite of these obvious faults, it remains a very good play. That Lao Shaw has not painted his pre-liberation blacks too black and his post-liberation whites too white, there is plenty of evidence. The fact that now there are in Peking 11 variety theaters (including one in the historic Arrow Tower and another in the Drum Tower) all performing new style "ta-ku" and "hsiang-sheng," and all receiving great help and encouragement from the Peking Bureau of Culture; the fact that at the recent All China Conference of Dramatic Workers, vaudeville artists had an honored place, and the fact that first-rank writers like Lao Shaw and others are helping them with scripts, while scholars like Lo Chang-p'ei are studying seriously the origins of their art—all these facts point to a completely changed social status.

One final and rather pathetic little piece of evidence about the black side is contained in a letter published in the *Hsin Min Pao* from a girl singer, describing how deeply she was moved by the play and how closely Precious Pearl's experiences paralleled her own, except in one respect. And that was that Precious Pearl was lucky enough not to have been sold as a concubine, whereas the writer had been.

CHINA NOTES

Labor Insurance Law

BEGINNING March 1, China's workers came under the provisions of the nation's labor insurance law. Management of both state and private enterprises employing more than 100 workers have to pay a sum equivalent to three percent of the total payroll into the labor insurance fund every month. In enterprises employing less than 100 workers, the terms of labor insurance will be decided on in collective agreements.

Under the provisions of the law, medical expenses and wages for workers on sick leave will be borne directly by management and not drawn from the labor insurance fund. Medical expenses for both occupational and non-occupational injuries or diseases for manual and non-manual workers will be borne by the management. Workers suffering from occupational injuries will receive full pay during treatment and those suffering from non-occupational injuries or illness will receive between 50 and 100 percent of their wages for three months. From three to six months, they will receive sickness benefits varying between 30 and 50 percent of their wages from the labor insurance fund. After six months, they can draw disability pensions.

Retirement pensions of 35 to 60 percent of the wages are paid from the labor insurance fund to male workers over the age of 60 and to women workers over the age of 50 when they retire. The qualifications are that they must have been workers for 25 years with 10 years' record in the enterprise from which they retire. For women, the qualifying periods are 20 years and 10 years respectively. All women workers, manual or non-manual will be entitled to receive 56 days paid leave for confinement at the expense of management. In addition, women will receive maternity benefits from the labor insurance fund.

In the first two months of the new law, contributions by management will go into a central fund which is directly at the disposal of the All-China Federation of Labor. From May 1, thirty percent of the contributions will go into the central fund while the remaining 70 percent will be at the disposal of the union committees of each individual enterprise to cover pensions and benefits.

* * *

COMPARING China's labor insurance with that of capitalist countries, Minister of Labor Li Li-san pointed out that China's rate of pensions and benefits is decided in accordance with the practical needs of the worker. In cases of disablement the amount is decided by the extent to which the worker's livelihood is affected by the disablement. The rate of pensions for dependents, after a worker's death, is decided by the number of his dependents.

According to the Minister of Labor, in capitalist countries the rate is decided on "commercial" lines.

There are fixed prices for the loss of an eye or a leg, regardless of the practical needs of the disabled. The rate of sick benefits is decided by the amount of insurance funds subscribed to by a sick person, and he cannot receive any payment if he has not subscribed to insurance for a specific period.

China's labor insurance, Li Li-san pointed out, is administered by the unions and guided by the government. This is because the trade union is an organization of the workers and it can best look after the livelihood of the workers.

In the capitalist world labor insurance is handled mainly by bureaucratic or semi-business institutions sponsored by the government. They support a large number of officials. In the US and Britain the cost of supporting such a staff accounts for 15 to 20 percent of the total insurance funds. In actual fact this is exploitation of the insured. If the work is handled by the union, administrative costs are reduced to a minimum, the Minister of Labor pointed out.

Increased production was foreseen as a result of the new labor insurance law by both workers and management. In Shanghai, the representative of the management of a large electrical machinery factory said: "The passage of the labor insurance regulations means the protection and safeguarding of the workers who hereafter will be encouraged to be more active in production."

In reply to this statement, the workers' representative guaranteed that the three percent to be paid by management into the insurance fund would be easily made up by the increased production enthusiasm of the workers.

1951 Agricultural Plan

A NATIONWIDE campaign is under way to rally China's peasants to ensure the fulfillment of the 1951 plan for increased agricultural production and afforestation. On March 5 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued a directive to party committees at all levels and members in the countryside, calling on them to guarantee the fulfillment of the year's plan.

Although 1950's grain and cotton production plans were overfulfilled last year, a further marked increase has been set for this year. Under the 1951 plan, grain output is to be increased by 7.1 percent compared with the 1950 record which was 11.8 percent above the 1949 mark. Cotton output is to be raised by 36.9 percent over the 1950 production which was 58.9 percent above 1949.

More trees are to be planted in 1951 during which 146,000 hectares will be used for the newly planted trees. Another 3,700 hectares will be devoted to tree nurseries. The raising of draft animals and other livestock, as well as side occupa-

tions, are also to be expanded as much as possible in accordance with local conditions.

This year's plan requires that agricultural output in all the old liberated areas where agrarian reform has been completed (except those areas where natural damages and war destruction have been serious) shall outstrip the prewar annual average. In areas where agrarian reform was completed last winter or will be completed this spring, output is to approach the prewar annual averages. In areas where rent reduction is carried out but where full scale agrarian reform is not yet in force, the production level is to go over last year's mark.

New production policies have been adopted to ensure successful fulfillment of this year's agricultural plan. An underlying principle is to encourage the pooling of individual resources through mutual aid teams or other voluntary formations. Such teams are to receive preferential loans, technical guidance, improved seeds, insecticides, sprayers, modern farming tools and other means of production from the state. Their products will be given first choice by state purchasers.

Peasants are being encouraged to step up production. Those who raise their output above the annual average through improved operation, intensive cultivation or improved farming techniques will not have to pay a tax on their extra crop.

To encourage the peasants to grow more cotton, tobacco and jute, the state guarantees pur-

chase and marketing of such products at reasonable rates of exchange with grain.

The resolution calling for increased 1951 production also points out that one of the best ways to develop production is by marketing produce through contracts between cooperatives, local mutual aid teams and state trading concerns. Cooperatives and state trading concerns are to join with private merchants to organize marketing of rural products on a national scale.

Throughout 1951 efforts will be concentrated on a further improvement in farming techniques among the peasants through the election of model farmers, production exhibitions, technical study classes and other educational media in the rural areas of China.

Reconstruction in the NE

CHINA'S Northeast (Manchuria) made great strides forward in reconstruction during 1950, according to a report made by Kao Kang, Chairman of the Northeast People's Government.

In reviewing 1950's achievements, Kao Kang said that the production of state industries and farms showed an increase of 71.1 percent over 1949. Of this, industrial goods were up 117.3 percent and agricultural products up 44.1 percent. It was also noted this was accomplished at a time when the people were taking part in the campaign to resist American aggression and to aid Korea, which borders on the Northeast.

In industry, stress was laid on rehabilitation and development of heavy industry. However this did not mean neglecting production in daily necessities. Production in cotton yarn was equivalent to 2,504 times that of 1949, while cotton cloth was up 2,465 times that of 1949.

The supply of consumer goods showed a general increase of 126 percent over 1949. In cotton cloth alone sales jumped from 4,000,000 bolts in 1949 to 9,020,000 bolts, registering an increase of 125 percent in 1950.

To promote the interflow of goods between urban and rural areas the number of state trading companies rose from 1,060 to 1,721 between 1949 and 1950.

Economic developments in 1950 not only have ensured the needs of national defense but also have resulted in considerable improvement in living conditions. The average wage for workers has been raised 12.5 percent and the number of workers employed in the Northeast showed an increase of 35.2 percent. More than 1,560,000 square meters of building, including clubs and hospitals, were constructed for workers during 1950.

At the same time, the purchasing power of the Northeast peasants rose by 33 percent during 1950. The sale of cotton cloth more than doubled, rising as high as one bolt to an average of four and a half persons. Many peasants have been able to buy carts and draft animals, new clothes and quilts, build new houses and raise more and better livestock. Most former poor peasants and farm workers have become middle peasants who now make up the great majority of the population of Northeast China.

New Film Festival

NINETEEN fifty-one promises to be a gala year for new China's movie industry. The constant improvement in Chinese movies and newsreels since liberation is expected to result in this year being the best in the history of the Chinese movies. A number of liberation classics already have been put on film and are to be released during the year.

All of China's big cities marked the holding of a 26-day New Film Festival from March 8 through April 2. The festival, which was made up of 26 new movie productions, enabled movie audiences throughout the country to get a preview of many of this year's coming hits.

One of the chief objectives in holding this festival was to gather information on audience reaction and opinion prior to general release all over China. The eventual nationwide showing of these new films will be made after the various parties concerned with each new movie have a chance to go over the audience response and make whatever changes are deemed advisable.

Among the 26 films were a number of documentaries which, according to Shanghai movie and cultural circles, were excellent. One of these, detailing the visit to Peking of a group of national minority delegates from different parts of China, was widely acclaimed.

In his report Kao Kang revealed that "the 1951 production plan for state industries and farms in Northeast China calls for an increase of 13.8 percent over 1950."

Elaborating on the annual production plan for 1951, he stressed the point that industrial goods are expected to increase by 18 percent over last year. A production target of 19,000,000 tons of grain has been set for this year. It is also planned to produce 90,000 tons of ginned cotton and 65,000 tons of hemp. The yield of each hectare of farmland is expected to be raised by six percent.

A huge tree planting program in the shelter belt of the western part of the Northeast will begin this year. Plans are underway to fell 3,000,000 cubic feet of timber in 1951.

CIC Winds Up Work

THE establishment of a solid and nationwide Chinese cooperative movement has seen the voluntary winding up of its work by the International Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. The committee, an international group formed at the beginning of the war against Japan in order to help the Chinese industrial cooperatives, carried out its work in both liberated and Kuomintang areas despite KMT persecution and harassment.

Since liberation the cooperative movement in China has developed by leaps and bounds under the leadership of the All-China Federation of Cooperatives, far exceeding the former scale conceived by the CIC. Industrial cooperatives have been amalgamated by the All-China Federation of Cooperatives and Chinese cooperatives have been set up on a firm basis of self-reliance. As a result the International Committee for CIC, which had helped publicize the cooperative movement and secure funds and machinery for industrial cooperatives, has decided that it is no longer necessary for it to continue. The committee, in deciding to wind up its work issued the following statement:

"We are glad that, through the Chinese industrial cooperatives, we have been able to render some assistance to China's growing cooperative movement. Now we are formally ending the existence of the International Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, because the very thing we hoped for has come true—a new progressive cooperative movement which embraces all fields of cooperation, including industrial cooperation, many times greater than we had imagined possible, has already come into active being. Through the All-China Federation of Cooperatives the Chinese industrial cooperatives have become a part of this nationwide movement. We are proud to have been associated, even in a small way, with the early development of what has now, under the People's Government, become a great people's movement."

In deciding to discontinue its work, the committee has announced that all remaining CIC cooperatives have affiliated with local cooperative federations, while its training school at Shantan in Kansu province is being continued under the leader-

ship of a local committee composed of staff, students, workers and local authorities.

Among those associated with the work of the committee for more than a decade have been Rewi Alley, Bishop R. O. Hall, Ida Pruitt, Chen Hanseng, Lewis Smythe, Peter Townsend, Wu Yao-tsung, Shen Ti-lan, Meng Yung-chien, Teng Yu-chih, J. M. Tan and the late General Evans Carlson.

Taiwan Tremors

DESPITE KMT boasting that things were never better on Chiang Kai-shek's island of "free China" it was apparent that, just as had been the case on the mainland, America was ruling the roost. Not only was the Chiang clique bound hand and foot to the US Seventh Fleet for military protection but the old resounding wail for more "US aid" rang out with monotonous regularity.

On February 23 "top level Sino-American talks in Taipei disclosed "plans for close-meshing of American and Nationalist efforts in defense of Taiwan," according to AP. Among subjects discussed were KMT military needs. Two leading US military personnel who took part were Rear-Admiral Francis P. Old, commander of US naval forces in the Philippines and Major-General Howard M. Turner, commander of the US 13th Airforce.

By the beginning of 1951 America was planning a US\$40,000,000 to US\$60,000,000 military aid program to bolster the sagging KMT on Taiwan. At that time, UP reported from Washington on the extent of US involvement in the "defense" of Tai-

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wan. Referring to the new military aid program, *UP* stated: "the new aid program does not mark a shift in American policy... The present plans, which were designed primarily for the defense of Taiwan, were drafted by the Defense Department following recommendation submitted earlier by the special military mission sent to Taiwan by General MacArthur's Headquarters."

SOME idea of the "stability" of Chiang's finances could be gleaned from an *AP* Washington report in February which stated that the KMT "will run out of money within six months at the present spending rate and is pressing the US for increased aid...."

The Chiang regime was levying heavy taxes on the Taiwan population. According to *AP*, 70 percent of the revenue goes for supporting the KMT army. Despite high tax levies, *AP* in a February 21 dispatch reported that "the generalissimo has had to sell gold to make up the deficits and is now estimated to have only about US\$33,000,000 of the estimated gold he took to the island two years ago. The figures on Chiang's finances come largely from Nationalist sources."

AP also reported on February 21 that Washington sources "said Chiang hoped the US would step up aid to Taiwan so that he could keep these remaining funds (the \$33,000,000 in gold) as a 'nest egg.'" These sources did not discuss the estimated hundreds of millions in US currency which Chiang and other top KMT bureaucrats shipped out of the country to America, "Europe and South America before fleeing the mainland two years ago."

Military aid aside, the other US arm feeding the insatiable KMT was ECA on Taiwan. According to a *USIS* news bulletin of February 22, ECA has a US\$40,000,000 program under way for the present fiscal year and expects to increase its activities next year. Describing the "precarious financial situation" of the Taiwan regime, *USIS* went on to discuss conditions on the island. The story admitted that the Taiwan people still have no love for the KMT, which in February 1947 let loose a blood-bath which shocked the world. "Restive under the Japanese, the Formosans (Taiwanese) still are restive under the Chinese Nationalists..." *USIS* stated.

THAT the KMT military masterminds were still the same bunglers who had been thrown off the entire mainland was seen in a typical example of KMT behavior in mid-February.

With much fanfare, February 21 was the day for extensive air raid tests on Taiwan. According to *AP*, "The thunder of anti-aircraft guns firing at the mock foe lent a grim note to the test. Meanwhile the cabinet issued fresh orders for the building of air raid shelters and water reservoirs and drafted plans for the removal of supplies from city to countryside areas. All non-essential residents of Taipei were again urged to move to safer areas."

The next morning sirens shrieked and some panic-stricken people raced for shelter. The nerv-

ous government reported a real raid, by the "Chinese Communist Airforce." Seven "enemy planes" were reported over the island although no bombs were dropped or shots fired. Press reports stated that most people paid no attention to the "alarm."

A day later, February 23, it was announced that it had all been a mistake. No "enemy planes" had been over. Speculation as to whom the planes belonged to centered on two theories. According to *AP*, official quarters ascribed the alarm to a misunderstanding. "One possibility is that American planes on routine patrol of the Straits of Taiwan were mistaken for hostile aircraft...."

Some interested observers felt that "there were some suspicions that top level Nationalist authorities, keeping the matter strictly between themselves, had used a seemingly hostile air approach to the island, simulated by Nationalist planes, as a means of testing the vigilance of the watchers," *AP* reported from Taipei.

TRADE with important markets was falling off for Chiang's "empire." Depreciation of Taiwan currency has resulted in a trade decline between Taiwan and Hongkong. General estimates in Hongkong placed the volume of goods sent to Taiwan during January as less than 60 percent in comparison with December, 1950.

Because of the wide fluctuation of commodity prices in Taiwan, trade with Thailand also has fallen off. According to the Hongkong *Ta Kung Pao*, quotations of sugar, coal and tea leaves on Taiwan have risen drastically. Exports to Thailand can yield no profits and Thailand merchants "are said to be careful in sending native products to Taiwan because of sharp depreciation of Taiwan currency."

On March 4, *Reuter* reported that the official price of gold would be raised by 50 percent to 600 Taiwan dollars an ounce. "The move was made, it was understood, as a realistic readjustment of the legal price. Gold sells on the so-called free market for \$775 an ounce and official holders are loath to sell it for the legal price," *Reuter* reported.

At the same time even pro-Kuomintang sources on Taiwan were forced to admit that economic conditions were not good. According to a survey of Taiwan's 15 key industries, made by the *Pan Asia News Agency*, the KMT financial policy is being enforced "at a sacrifice to the export trade and trade industries as their products are constantly shipped to the outside world at a loss or sold to government agencies at official rates, at prices barely covering production costs."

According to the same report, "It is common knowledge to people on this island that the real purchasing power of local currency is far below its external value expressed in terms of the official exchange rates."

Economists have pointed out that under the present trend of Taiwan commodity prices all 15 key industries should have been operating on a profit-making basis or at least on a self-supporting basis but for the unrealistic exchange rate.



1 Above: Workers from Shanghai Steel Works marching down Nanking Road.

Below: One section of the parade passing along Nanking Road by the Race Course.



1 Above: Chang Shun-hsi, veteran worker at the Shanghai Steel Works shouting slogans as he marches.

Below: Part of the members of the Shanghai Workers' Council which led the parade in the White Horse Race Course.



SH

On March 4 Shanghai workers, 100,000 strong, paraded through the city in a day-long demonstration against the rearming of Japan.

The workers' demonstration was one of the highlights of the national protest over America's new policy of moving to a position from which it can menace the peace of Asia.

In addition to demonstrating against the rearming of Japan—which is in direct violation of the agreements made during the Potsdam Conference—Chinese groups from all over the country, on the other hand, have made it clear that they desire for a settlement of the Korean problem, against MacArthur's policy of rearming Japanese war criminals, and of "critical" political parties.

Shanghai Workers' Parade

4 Shanghai's workers, some 660, paraded through the city's streets in demonstration protesting the American policy of restoring Japan.

The demonstration was one of the nation-wide campaign of America's policy of restoring Japan from which she may once again be a peace of Asia.

In denouncing the rearming of Japan is in direct violation of all Allied demands during the Pacific War—made from one end of the country to the other. Specific protests against the separate peace treaty with MacArthur's release of convicted criminals, against the suppressing of political parties and newspapers and

against the jailing of progressive workers and students in Japan.

Feeling has run especially high since MacArthur began using Japanese troops and naval personnel in his Korean adventure. Between

1937 and 1945 the Japanese killed some 10,000-000 people in China and the Chinese have been quick to point out that Japan prepared for her attempt to conquer China by first invading Korea.



Shun-hsin, 82 year-old at the China Enamel slogans as he marched.

of the Shanghai Trade Union in the Whangpoo District.



Above: Members of an Encouragement Station set up by primary school teachers cheering marchers.

Below: Women textile workers from the western district shouting slogans as they marched.



INTERNATIONAL NOTES

MacArthur Stalemated

MACARTHUR'S twelfth personal visit to Korea in March was the tip-off on the prospects before his American dominated UN forces. A far cry from his December dream of driving to the Yalu river on China's border was his prediction for the immediate future. The best MacArthur could see for his forces was a "military stalemate."

Even after his December-January routs MacArthur indulged in talk about possibilities for crossing the 38th Parallel in February. However, this too has vanished. In a March 4 report, he warned that there was a military stalemate ahead and his forces will eventually reach a point "where our further advance would militarily benefit the enemy more than it would ourselves."

In explaining how further advances for his forces would be of no use MacArthur fell back on the now well-worn excuse of the "enemy's numerical superiority." (On December 2, the peak of the offensive against his troops, MacArthur himself stated that the Chinese "now engaged in attack upon our forces" numbered somewhat over 250,000 men. On December 8 in *Newsweek*, correspondent Joseph Fromm estimated the number of Chinese troops in Korea at between 200,000 and 250,000. To this force some 80,000 to 100,000 North Koreans were added. In the December 6 issue of the *New York Times* military analyst Hanson Baldwin evaluated the UN forces in Korea at close to 500,000 with at least 300,000 ground troops.)

TWO worlds could be seen from the thoughts and actions of the opposing sides in Korea.

According to *UP*, on February 27 Lieutenant-general Ridgway, commander of the US Eighth Army, set forth UN aims as follows: "We have only one objective—to kill Chinese and save ourselves." Speaking to another general, Ridgway said, "See if you cannot get some pictures of the riff-raff prisoners we are taking. Show them around to the men and put this caption on them, 'Can you lick this guy or not?'"

While Ridgway made his contribution to UN aims in Korea the American Air Force continued to use tactics from Hitler's book in Europe. Reports from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, which had been methodically burned and looted prior to the American withdrawal last year, stated that planes continually come over dropping time bombs.

In addition to the deadly napalm bombs used since fighting began American planes have recently dropped gas bombs. On February 23 two planes flew over the village of Lilri on the south bank of the Han River, about five miles southeast of Seoul, and dropped several bombs. They gave off a dense brown smoke which later turned into a bluish-grey heavy vapor which spread over the ground. Judging from the effect on those caught in the area, some

of whom were unconscious for nearly 24 hours, the gas used appeared to be made up of arsenic smoke or sternutator gas. March sixth reports dealt with further use of gas bombs.

A violent contrast to cries by men such as Ridgway, who called for killing and looked upon prisoners as "riff-raff," was found in a recent statement of a spokesman of the Korean People's Army general headquarters.

Describing the humane treatment given prisoners of war, which has been verified by prisoners themselves in letters home, the statement clearly pointed out the policy of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers.

"The policy taken by our army toward prisoners of war was decided upon because the war in which we are engaged is a just war against aggressors. We know very well that the American soldiers and the Syngman Rhee puppet soldiers definitely do not want war. . . . It is a handful of monopoly capitalists and militarists, and not they, who are the arch criminals in launching this war of aggression. The soldiers themselves are the oppressed. We fight this war against aggression not only for the sake of Korea's independence and liberation but also for freeing these oppressed soldiers and all mankind from the calamity of war."

One-hundred and thirty POWs were released around the middle of February by the Chinese volunteers. They included 41 Americans, five British, and three Australians. Prior to release they were given a farewell party and provided with traveling expenses. All expressed appreciation of their treatment while prisoners.

In November the first group of American prisoners was released. It consisted of 103 men who, upon returning to their lines, were barred from further talk with correspondents after having described their good treatment at the hands of the Chinese when they first got back.

"Integrating" Japan

THE Japanese press, immediately after Dulles left

Tokyo, published a report stating that MacArthur had asked Prime Minister Yoshida to investigate the problem of making the Japanese industrial complex the "Asian branch of the arsenal for democracy." Yoshida also was asked to submit plans for the system under which Japan's production could be geared to that of the US.

The man who has been fitted to set up plans for "integration," Prime Minister Yoshida, is one with significant connections. Related by marriage to the House of Mitsui (one of the top Zaibatsu organs), Yoshida worked with Baron Tanaka, author of the notorious Tanaka Memorial which blueprinted Japanese imperialism's attempt to carve up China in the 'thirties.

With America prepared to put Japanese indus-

try on a war production footing, Japanese industrial circles were most favorable to "close ties" with the US. But even here there was some concern about the future. Two basic problems confronted Japan's industrial tycoons—the problem of the supply of raw materials which has been greatly cut by MacArthur's restrictions on trade with China and the shortage of sufficient shipping for transporting the much needed raw materials.

An example of this twin problem of Japanese industry was seen in the recent US Defense Department order halting purchases of Japanese steel under special procurement for Korea because prices had

gone beyond world market prices. Japanese industry had been unable to bring down the cost of production as long as US shipping charges pushed imported coal and iron ores prices to record highs.

MUCH concern is being shown in Japan about future US extrajurisdiction rights should America complete its separate peace. With America bent on maintaining troops to "protect" Japan, press reports stated that the Japanese are worried over the stationing of troops in Japan after a peace treaty.

With an eye to the immunity from local law

POWs in Korea Appeal to UN

AN appeal by UN prisoners of war in Korea, mostly Americans, has been cabled to Trygve Lie in Lake Success. The text of the appeal by 279 POWs in North Korea stated in part:

"We, the undersigned, all being members or civil employees of the US, British, or puppet South Korea armed forces are victims of the Korean war. We have personally experienced the horrors and devastation visited upon these people by this conflict. We have witnessed the agony in the eyes of bewildered civilians who have been made homeless. We have seen the useless slaughter of old men, women, and children. . . .

"We have learned the hard, bitter truth and we believe that the only solution to this threat of another world war to be the following documents and policies which we unanimously advocate and support:

"(1) The Manifesto the Peoples of the World adopted by the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw.

"(2) Immediate cessation of the Korean war by the adoption of China's Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's three-point peace proposal to the UN. . . .

"Through personal contact and experience with the Chinese people's volunteers we have become convinced of their sincerity of purpose and have come to know them as true representatives of a peace-loving people," the POWs stated.

ON March 13 an American master sergeant, Clarence B. Covington of Company C of the 24th Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, broadcast his experiences in Korea over the Peking radio.

Covington, who has been a POW since November, described the battle which led to his outfit's surrender and his treatment as a POW. Part of his radio statement read:

"Upon reaching a clearing between their (the Chinese volunteers) position and ours, they must have seen the flag instantly because they all ran toward us and not one fired a

shot. The most amazing and astonishing thing was that they all were smiling and began to shake our hands. You can imagine how bewildered we were and also the relief it brought us. Upon reaching our position, the Chinese volunteers amazed the men when they began to shake hands with them. . . .

"Soon a small group brought food, cigarettes and first aid. . . . They made a list of our personal belongings but did not take them from us. . . ."

Covington also described his captors, both Korean and Chinese. "Together they worked with us and for us and it was then we began to realize the many crass things we had heard about the Korean People's Army were lies. Together they went out of their way many times to make us as comfortable as possible and not once have I seen any captured soldier being maltreated by either the Korean People's Army or the Chinese volunteers.

"I have spent many hours conversing with them as individuals and some I desire to meet again when this crisis is over and peace has been restored, for they know that I know that people are basically the same the world over. They are all peace-lovers and war-haters. I have been so enlightened and my eyes opened to so many questions about the Korean people, both soldiers and civilians. And, in closing, I am a confirmed crusader for peace."

ON March 13 a *Hsinhua* dispatch from Peking announced that, in arrangement with the Chinese people's volunteers, the Chinese People's Peace Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression has agreed to forward mail from the prisoners of war in Korea. The committee also will make every effort to forward letters to the prisoners from their families. The first batch of letters has already been posted in Peking to the families of prisoners in America and Britain.

According to *Hsinhua*, the committee announced that this voluntary work will be greatly assisted if prisoners' families refrain from writing too frequently.

enjoyed by US troops in China under the Chiang Kai-shek regime, it was believed in Tokyo that similar practices will be established in Japan. At the same time, *PANA* on February 27 said in Tokyo: "Japanese observers also wonder whether, after the peace treaty, Allied (American—Editor) military establishments such as airfields, dockyards, military headquarters and so on will be 'off limits' to the Japanese. Under present regulations, these places cannot be entered by the Japanese except by specially issued passes."

DESPITE official government and SCAP disapproval the peace movement in Japan in opposition to rearmament and in support of an overall treaty which would include China and the USSR has been spreading. Even so ardent an advocate of Japanese rearmament and a separate peace as Mr. Dulles heard about it.

Upon his arrival in Australia in mid-February, Dulles was quoted by *AP* as saying that Japan is "intensely pacifist in sentiment and does not want to be rearmed." Although he paid them little heed, Dulles stated that while "in Japan I received thousands of communications from individuals and organizations. . . . All pleaded against rearmament."

Back in Washington, Dulles, though "particularly pleased with the results of his talks with General MacArthur and Japanese political leaders," cautioned against the belief that other Pacific nations were completely satisfied.

Typical of the outlook among America's allies was to be found in a statement by Australia's Dr. Herbert Evatt: "We are being asked to consider a savage enemy of a few years ago, reform a cruel, barbaric foe, as a charm and talisman against future aggression."

Food for Thought in India

POLITICS and profits were partners in prolonging India's desperate food shortage. While the US Congress wrangled over the passing of a bill to ship 2,000,000 tons of grain to stave off "a real danger of famine" in India, that country's business interests put profits above people by scuttling a barter deal for Chinese rice.

President Truman, early in February, told Congress that grain shipments to India "must begin by April" because "human lives depend on our taking prompt action," *UP* reported from Washington. More than a month later Congress still was debating a bill which could get some grain started for India. In view of transportation shortages and difficulties there was little likelihood that shipments could get started anywhere near the beginning of April.

Washington was hearing many high-sounding statements, such as one made by Secretary Acheson, of the need "to help avert the dread threat of hunger which overhangs" the Indian people and to prevent them from listening to "doctrines of desperation." Despite these fine phrases it was apparent that political pressure was being put on the Indian government for straying too often from the US line in the UN. On February 20, *UP* reported that

several Republicans had "serious mental reservations about the wisdom of aiding a country which is firmly opposed to American policy in Asia."

Representative Charles Eaton, a ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee stated: "I agree we must send the food, but I would like to get something in return. . . . The attitude of these Asians toward us has been very ungenerous."

That official Washington was out to delay any grain shipments to India became more evident. On March 8, *Reuter* reported from the US capital that "legislation to grant famine-threatened India 2,000,000 tons of food grains is meeting with increased opposition in Congress and its submission to the House of Representatives has been delayed."

Reuter went on to report that one of the "major factors in the hardening opposition was the recent speeches of Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa, India's delegate to the UN Social Commission." The delegate, who had been making a speaking tour of the US, was reported to have made remarks which were "pro-Communist" and which led to the cancellation of some of his speaking engagements.

Meanwhile, the Acting Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which had earlier approved the aid legislation, said: "In view of the increased opposition to the legislation we have now to consider whether it would be expedient to bring the bill to the House floor for a vote at present."

WITH the India government standing by for American aid, at home big business had almost completely wrecked a deal for a barter of 1,000,000 tons of Chinese rice for Indian jute.

In January the Chinese government had offered to exchange rice for jute. The offer was virtually shelved by the Ministry of Commerce until the *Bombay weekly Blitz* broke the story with an exposure of big business and bureaucratic attempts to delay, dodge and, if possible, sabotage the barter agreement. The story resulted in a personal rebuke to the ministry by Prime Minister Nehru, complete with a copy of *Blitz*. Nehru asked the ministry for an explanation of why there had been such delay.

Nehru's action sent the ministry to work and a truncated barter agreement, covering only 50,000 tons of Chinese rice and 37,000 bales of Indian jute, was soon announced. However, the agreement only involved five percent of the original China offer, 1,000,000 tons of rice, which could go a long way in alleviating India's present food plight.

According to the *Blitz* correspondent, the reason for the small amount of rice accepted by India was that powerful vested interests, principally the British and Marwari jute magnates in Calcutta, scuttled the deal because it would have denied them the opportunity to sell Indian jute to China at blackmarket rates through Hongkong. The jute interests in India have been able to exercise considerable influence on the Ministry of Commerce through the Jute Control Directorate in Calcutta. Strangely enough, this directorate is headed by an Englishman whose services have been loaned to the Indian government by a "prominent" British firm with vast interests in jute, the *Blitz* correspondent revealed.

Ceylon: After Three Years

THREE years after gaining its "independence" from Britain, Ceylon was neither independent nor stable. Ever rising costs of living, wage cuts and red hunts for civil servants, and British and American military and political activities were the chief contributions of the United National Party's government.

For the average Ceylonese the most urgent problem was the continuing rise in prices. Every wage-earner and housewife was being harassed with how to meet the demands for food and clothing with their present fixed incomes, which were daily losing their value.

Attention was focussed on this vital question by a recent investigation of the All-Island Conference of Middle Class Employees and the Housewives' Conference. Results showed that the high cost of living had reached the point where "it is impossible for the majority of the people of this country to live lives of minimum health and minimum decency."

Commenting on the balance sheet of the three years since Britain "pulled out," the weekly progressive newspaper, *People's Voice* said: "All unbiased opinion proves that we as a nation are worse off in 1951 than in 1947 . . . We should enter the following items: the phenomenal increase in the cost of living, the cancellation of the poor man's savings by the deliberately permitted pestilence of inflation, the increase in unemployment, the increasing landlessness, the lack of educational and medical facilities in relation to the demand for them, and finally, the spread of corruption in the country's public life"

Along with increasing economic tension in Ceylon, civil servants were tightening their belts and looking over their shoulders. Withdrawals of special allowances and the government's current witch-hunt were the reasons.

Months ago all civil servants in Trincomalee

had been granted a special allowance of 10 percent for bachelors and 20 percent for married men in view of the rising cost of living. Much unrest was caused when the government stepped in and inaugurated a new allowance system which not only recalled the previously granted special allowance, but left the civil servant worse off than he had been before.

* * *

TAKING its cue from the British government, which had introduced identical measures about a year ago, the UNP government announced that government jobs may be denied to Communists and their "sympathizers" and that this ban would be extended to include teachers and village officials. Observers were of the opinion that one of the main targets of such a measure would be the government employees' Public Service Trade Union.

Uneasiness with regard to foreign interference in Ceylon was on the increase. On February 4, third anniversary of Ceylon's "independence" from Great Britain, it was reported in the press that the British flag was flying over Fort Frederick in Trincomalee. This same area also witnessed the return of the RAF to take over Trinco air base which had been in the custody of the Naval Fleet Air Arm. The RAF mess was re-opened and RAF special police were once again very much in evidence at this China Bay airport.

American propaganda in Ceylon was becoming a bitter bone of contention. Demands were made for an official commission to inquire into just how much, or in what manner, America held control over the news service supplied to Ceylon daily papers. Accusor and spokesman for setting up an official inquiry was Senator E. M. V. Naganathan who alleged that Ceylon newspapers were lending their space to American propaganda supplied them in the form of news dispatches. An independent country, he pointed out, should have an independent news service.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

the progressive newsweekly

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Obtainable at the *China Monthly Review*, 160 Yen-an Road, Shanghai (上海延安路一六〇號密勒氏評論報) JMP2,500 per copy, including postage. Discount of 20 percent for group purchases of 20 copies or more.

Kuo Tsun-ching—Army Heroine

BEFORE I actually saw Kuo Tsun-ching I had heard her story twice. It went something like this: A girl dressed like a man. Had been a fighter for five successive years. No matter how cold or stormy the night, she carried dispatches on horseback, frequently at the front where she was exposed to enemy fire. Once, when attacked by two enemy soldiers in a bayonet fight, she overcame both of them. Managed to hide the fact that she was a girl for five years in the army. Is now only 19 years old. . . .

As her "story tellers" make it a rule to compare her with Hua Moulan, a famous Chinese woman general in antiquity whose exploits are familiar to all Chinese, those who follow the legend of Kuo Tsun-ching are often moved to ecstasy. However, when I saw her calmly standing on the platform telling her own story with a distinct Northeastern accent all feelings of ecstasy disappeared.

Daughter of Poor Peasant

She began her life in an impoverished peasant family. Her father settled in the Lintung district of Jehol province and managed to maintain a half-starved life for his family by reclaiming and farming 10 *hsing* (about 15 acres) of poor wasteland bought from a local landlord at a high price.

The work of reclamation was very difficult and from time to time the father had to borrow money from the landlord. Finally, he became so indebted to the landlord that he could no longer meet the burdens of principal and interest and was forced to sell half of his newly reclaimed land back to the landlord.

As the rest of the land could hardly support the family, the father had to work half time as a hired hand on the landlord's farm. Kuo Tsun-ching, although very young, worked in the fields like the rest of the family.

Late one winter evening the father failed to return from the fields. As it grew later and later

the family became very anxious. Finally Kuo Tsun-ching and her mother went out to look for him. Eventually they found the oxcart and, nearby, Kuo Tsun-ching's father, lying on the ground and covered with snow. With some difficulty they got the old man into the cart and started home. He was nearly frozen stiff and could neither move nor speak.

Since they had no wood in their house, they drove straight to the landlord's home to ask for the loan of wood in order to make a fire so as to thaw the old man out. They were met by the landlord's son who, contrary to their expectations, refused the loan of firewood on the grounds that the father had failed to gather wood for the landlord that day. There was nothing to do but to return to their cold house.

For several days the father was unable to move and could only lie on the earthen bed. However, the landlord came, whip in hand, to force him to continue work. The father tried to argue with the landlord, but this only made matters worse for the latter brought a policeman who arrested him. In order to satisfy the landlord who claimed that the father was cheating him of wages advanced, it was necessary to sell everything. After this, the landlord withdrew his "charges" and the old peasant was released from jail. Within three days of his release, however, he died.

Hatred of Landlords

The death of her father kindled a flame of hatred for the landlord—and for landlords as a class—in the heart of Kuo Tsun-ching which remains to this day.

Later I asked Kuo Tsun-ching if her father and mother really liked their children. She raised her head and said in a serious voice: "Why, children are spoiled in poor families, you know." When she said "spoiled," she was not using the word in its generally accepted sense. In poor families every day means a day of toil and pain. Therefore, children are expected to share the labor of the grown-ups.

The earlier the better. Thus, in the old society poor children are usually of a tenacious temperament not in proportion to their age. They are "spoiled" in this way.

From then on the family, dispossessed of its land and minus its chief support, found life even more difficult. Kuo Tsun-ching tried many things in an effort to contribute to the family finances. She tried to establish herself as a street hawker, did odd jobs such as working in a garden, etc.

Women Soldiers

On August 15, 1945, the Japanese surrendered and a new day dawned. However, when this day arrived it held no special significance for the future heroine of the People's Liberation Army. The harsh battle of life continued and the threat of starvation remained ever present.

One day, when she was picking up old tin cans at the railway station, a contingent of Soviet troops passed by. To her surprise she saw some women soldiers among them and immediately the idea struck her: "Could women be soldiers?"

She sought out a recruiting station, but was turned down as too young. However, she applied at another place, this time claiming that she was a boy and putting her age down at 16 instead of 14. She was accepted, but it turned out that the recruiting station was merely another racket run by some local entrepreneurs who fled when the PLA arrived in town. Disillusioned, she gave up. However, an old acquaintance who had tried to enlist with her before came to see her one day and told her about the new army and how the PLA was different from all other armies.

Encouraged, she applied, again posing as a boy, and advancing her age by two years, and was accepted. It was in this way that little Kuo Tsun-ching found her own army that fought for the interests of people like herself.

Shortly after she joined, her unit was scheduled to leave for another

place. Her mother, naturally, was very reluctant to let her go, but she left no stone unturned to obtain her consent. She had to argue with her mother "like a small politician," to use her own phrase. She was successful in the long run, however, and when she bade farewell to her mother, she told her again and again that she must never give away her sex in letters sent to her.

The five years which have since elapsed have been fraught with many trials and troubles. However, during this period Kuo Tsun-ching has been steeled and has developed from a little country girl into a combat heroine of nation-wide fame.

First of all, she found the physical training almost more than she could manage. Being only 14, she could not reach the stirrup of a horse and yet she had to practice horsemanship, often upon very difficult mounts. When she wept after being thrown, which was not infrequent, the squad leader would "come to soothe me just as if I were a baby and use all manner of ways to persuade me to persist in learning to ride skilfully."

The long marches gave her blisters, while carrying the heavy rifles bruised her shoulders. However, she never gave up nor lost faith in her power to conquer difficulties. How could she give up? She wanted to be a good fighter in the army which she recognized to be the army of the common man and which had now become a second family. Moreover she wanted to avenge her poor father.

Indeed, if she had no ideal she could not have persisted in that severe physical training and finally

succeeded in becoming a skilled horseman. She was now a politically conscious fighter and was admitted into the Communist Party.

At one point she was ordered to take charge of a few hundred prisoners of war. This was a difficult task as the prisoners were a very complicated bunch consisting of both officers and conscripts. At that time she was only 17 and the prisoners tried to make it difficult for her particularly during her lectures. However, she spoke to them frankly, "Am I too young? So what? You just listen and see whether I am telling you the truth." In the end she managed them all right and shortly thereafter was promoted to be a vice-political director.

Most Difficult Problem

Besides the physical trials which all the young soldiers shared, the most trying thing she had to guard against was that somehow she might let slip her great secret. Anything required of the men she must not talk at. Even the collective life of the army presented many difficulties.

She said that during this five years of concealment everyone in the army was her "enemy" in this matter. Whenever she nearly gave herself away, she made use of that experience to learn something. For example, when some one once said that she spoke in a girl's voice, she resolved to speak more hoarsely thereafter. Once a fellow soldier commented that she walked like a girl. Afterwards she tried to lengthen her stride.

Looking back she says that it was only in such an army as the PLA where class affection and mutual respect prevail that she was able to keep her sex from being discovered.

Yet, no matter how tenacious she might be, she was, after all a young girl. To march for miles a day under the burning sun or to cross streams with a heavy pack and a rifle

in cold winter were really a chronic torture to her. Therefore, it is clear that her title of heroine does not stem entirely from her fighting records—which are themselves quite impressive—but also from her tremendous will power.

Despite the fact that she was small and slight her combat record was above average. One day when she was leading her squad to attack an enemy position on a hill top, she experienced an attack of her "illness," which was finally to force disclosure of her sex. The enemy outnumbered them by four to one and was, in addition, well entrenched behind an impressive array of machineguns and artillery pieces, while her squad was armed only with rifles. During the heat of the attack, she suddenly felt faint, but she quickly recovered and managed to lead her men on to take the enemy position.

However, the enemy sent up reinforcements and her squad was forced to fall back. During the retreat, she heard an enemy officer calling to take the "little fellow." Suddenly she found that she had been cut off from her men and was being directly menaced by the bayonets of two KMT soldiers.

Although still feeling ill and weak, she fought like a lion. Knocking one down, she turned on the other. Pushing his bayonet aside, she lunged at him with her knife. Recalling this incident, Kuo Tsun-ching says that she does not know why she was so brave at that moment. In any event both KMT soldiers lost heart and fled. At this point reinforcements for her squad arrived and the enemy position was retaken.

To the countless combat heroes in the PLA such an experience is commonplace but for little Kuo Tsun-ching it was an unusual accomplishment, especially considering her poor state of health.

Secret is Revealed

In April 1949 the PLA successfully crossed the Yangtze River and captured Nanking. Her "illness" became recurrent. Finally, she found these illnesses too much and went to consult the doctor of her unit. After listening to her symptoms the doctor, who was an understanding person, wrote two characters, "man" and "woman" upon a slip of paper and, passing it to Kuo Tsun-ching, asked her to



Riverside Town

— Hsa Ting

mark the correct one. It was with a heavy heart that she picked up the pen and, by underlining the correct character, revealed a secret of five years. Thus new China's beloved heroine ended her career as a man in the People's Liberation Army.

Kuo Tsun-ching had grown from girlhood to womanhood and her secret could no longer be kept. Her menstruation, or her "disease" as she calls it, made it impossible for her to hide her sex any longer. She still refers to this as a "disease" and has said more than once that this "disease" of women is a "great nuisance."

* * *

I WAS curious to know whether her female temperament could be altogether suppressed throughout these five years in the army and asked: "Were you anxious to see and talk to women when you were billeted in civilian houses?"

To my astonishment I seemed to have touched a sore spot. She looked rather unhappy and her tone changed. "No, no, no. Far from it! I am much more feudalistic than anyone in this respect." It then dawned upon me that she had "instinctively" returned to her former self in the PLA as a man who was taught over and over again to show respect to women. She had, for the moment, forgotten that she was a woman herself!

After a while I ventured another question along similar lines: "Do you love children?" This time she was all smiles. "Yes, I love children very much."

"Do you love them as a fighter or as an elder sister?" I inquired. She looked the other way, all smiles.

Gradually I began to understand the really deep feelings which motivated this young woman. It was because she had made up her mind to fight like a man that she endured all the trials with a patience and strength which is inspirational.

If our laboring people have created the revolution through their heroism, then such a spirit is fully demonstrated by Kuo Tsun-ching who could contribute everything for the cause of the Chinese people's revolution, even though many of her actions ran counter to her very nature.

— P. Y. WANG

The Life of San Mao

SAN Mao, China's most popular cartoon character, has lived through a decade and a half of turbulent history. Created in 1935 by artist Chang Loh-ping, the eternally youthful San Mao (Three hairs) has gone through the same world-shaking events and changes experienced by his many adherents, the Chinese public.



Chang Loh-ping

At his birth San Mao was purely a comical Shanghai street urchin. After the outbreak of the war against Japan in 1937 he turned up in the ranks of the propaganda campaign against the Japanese invaders. During this era, despite his changeless age, San Mao appeared under the title "San Mao Joins the Army." Here he depicted the heroic story of China's common soldier in the fight against Japanese aggression.

Following VJ Day, San Mao returned from the war to voice the despair and poverty of the Chinese people under the corrupt and repressive Kuomintang. Portrayed as a homeless and wandering boy, San Mao, in sharply sarcastic terms, reflected the bitter life of those who had won the war through their own sacrifices. Just before the liberation of Shanghai San Mao appeared in a movie call-

ed "The Record of Wandering San Mao," which was released after liberation.

Since liberation, this lovable waif has tread a new path, one full of hope and accomplishment. In line with the educational principles of the people's government, artist Chang's first post-liberation publication of San Mao was the "The Diary

of San Mao" which consisted of three parts: San Mao's Protest, San Mao's Learning and San Mao's Revenge. These expressed the feelings of millions of Chinese who before liberation had been ground down by the reactionary KMT and imperialists who rode roughshod over the Chinese people. Today, San Mao not only has expressed the crimes committed against China but the deft touch of his creator continues to skillfully portray events of social significance through his talented satire and irony.

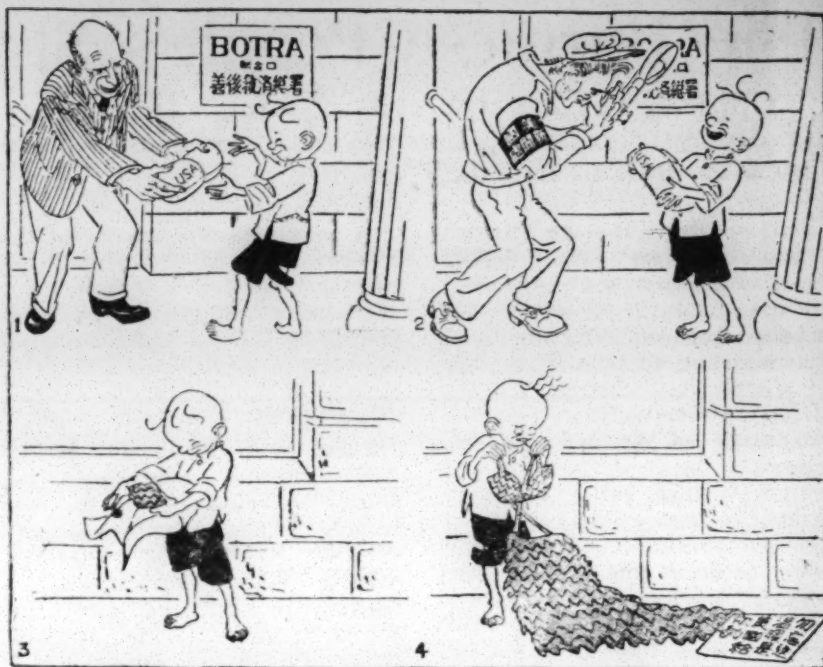
About the Artist

The creator of San Mao, Chang Loh-ping, was born in 1911 the son of a poor village teacher in Chekiang province. When still a young child his mother taught him the art of Chinese paper cutting and when he was only eight years old he had mastered this so well

that relatives and friends of the family had him do New Year's cuttings for them.

After graduating from primary school at the age of 16, Chang went to work as an apprentice in a lumber mill in Pootung, a suburb of Shanghai. It was here that he received his first experience in the bitter life and drudgery of the Chinese workers in the old China. In 1927, on leave to his native village to attend his sister's wedding, Chang had his first meeting with the Revolutionary Army.

Hai-yen, his village, was occupied by the Revolutionary Army in 1927 and this event marked a change in Chang's life. Unable to return to the lumber mill because of the fighting going on, the young artist offered his services to the Revolutionary Army and turned out posters which greatly impressed the population of his home town. One officer, struck by the youth's apparent talent, became



San Mao receives a package of vitally needed relief supplies from BOTRA, successor in China to UNRRA, and a note that he should not forget that this gift was given to him by America after a USIS cameraman has recorded the deed.

greatly interested and persuaded Chang's family to give him the opportunity to cultivate this gift.

Receiving financial aid from an

uncle, Chang Loh-ping later went to Shanghai and studied at a calendar drawing school. Although this was not a real art school it provided Chang with the chance to realize in what direction his talents lay. After leaving the drawing school he worked for several commercial firms as an advertisement designer.

In 1932 Chang became interested in cartoons. It was then that he met the artists Yeh Chien-yu and Chang Kwan-yu and joined them in editing China's first cartoon magazine. In 1935 the first San Mao appeared in the *Chien Pao*, a Shanghai newspaper. From that date Chang's creation became China's most popular cartoon. Through the adventures of San Mao the artist was able to catch and portray the spirit of the events which have resulted in a new China.

— CHEN HSIEN-CHI



American milk powder reaches the Chinese "people" and at the same time forces the closing of Chinese milk powder firms which could not maintain themselves against the dumping of the American product.

The Burmese People's Struggle

Oppressed by the twin evils of foreign imperialism and domestic reaction, Burma's exploited classes have united in fight to free their country.

THE decline of the British empire after the Second World War and its subsequent struggle against American imperialism has seen British imperialism resorting to a new strategy in an attempt to continue milking its former colonies.

Faced by the Asia-wide people's struggle to throw out their colonial masters, British policy has been marked by the granting of "independence" to some colonies while British economic interests, working through "safe" governments, wage a desperate battle to salvage what they can from their once private preserves. Caught between the Asian people's liberation movement and the onslaught of their American "allies" in their drive for markets, the British find themselves fighting a losing battle.

Burma is an example of British policy at work in Asia.

Following the end of the war, the people of Burma, with a history of nearly half a century of resistance to colonialism, unleashed a powerful struggle for independence. The British, greatly weakened by the war and the encroachments of America, set about trying to make the best of the situation.

The result was an attempt to buy out the leaders of the Burmese Alliance—the united front of the Burmese liberation movement—and the expelling of progressives from the alliance.

"Freedom" Granted

Having completed all arrangements, with great fanfare the British announced their intention of granting the Burmese their freedom. On October 27, 1947, the Burma Independence Act and the United Kingdom-Burmese Treaty were announced.

According to the former, beginning on January 4, 1948, Burma would become a separate nation. However, according to the provisions of the UK-Burma Treaty, the independence granted was hedged about with many conditions.

A look into the results of the 60-year rule of the British is necessary to see how completely the economy of Burma was controlled by British monopoly capital.

Monopoly Control

There were the five big British controlled companies: the Burma Petroleum Company, controlling Burmese petroleum production; the Steele Brothers, holding all-powerful rights in dealing in Burmese rice; the Burma-Bombay Trading Company, controlling the rich Burma lumber industry; the Burma Company, Ltd., which exploited the vital minerals of Burma such as tin, silver, aluminum, zinc, tungsten and copper mines; and the Irrawaddy Navigation Company, which monopolized Burmese water and air transportation rights.

Aside from these five big companies, the rubber, electric power, and sugar industries were in British hands. A few British companies also controlled the cigarette, match and other daily necessity industries.

On the one hand the British in the Burma Independence Act recognized Burmese independence. On the other hand the UK-Burmese Treaty placed careful limits upon this independence. The treaty declared:

Regarding agreements concluded by or rights granted British firms before the transference of the administrative power, Burma should honor these original responsibilities after the transference. In other words, all former British economic privileges in Burma were to continue in the hands of the same companies which had exploited the colony in the past.

Another provision in the treaty stipulates that the assets of British companies cannot be nationalized before the payment of recognized compensation, and, before the carrying out of nationalization, agreements must first be attained

regarding the question of compensation.

Thus, in accordance with these two provisions, although the administrative power ostensibly was transferred to the Burmese, the whole economy was still to be manipulated by the British. Burma was to remain an agricultural country and a supplier of raw materials forever dependent on British imperialism.

Militarily, the treaty called for the British sending officers and advisers to "assist" Burma in setting up its national defense. Britain also would "aid" in setting up ground installations for aviation and naval vessels and at the same time the land, naval and air forces of Britain can be stationed in Burma as in the past and Burmese troops can be used at any time for defending British interests in the country.

If Britain is at war her troops can pass freely through Burma and have the sole right to use Burmese bases, according to the treaty.

From a political point of view, the treaty calls for both parties continuing to observe all agreements concluded in the past. To all intents and purposes the interests of British colonial rule over Burma have not been basically impaired by the "severing" of Burma from the British empire.

Same Old Wine

"Old wine in a new bottle" has been the slogan used to describe the Rangoon government since Burma's "independence" was graciously bestowed by the British. At the beginning the new government came out with some bold talk, interspersed with high-sounding socialist slogans, about the nationalization of industry and land.

How this worked out can be seen from the nationalization of the railroads. General Slim, former British commander in Burma, immediately became one of the members of the board of directors.

As to nationalization of land, when the peasants demanded that the paddy fields be nationalized on a large scale the usurious landlords

asked for compensation amounting to 900,000,000 rupees in accordance with the UK-Burmese Treaty."

When the British "freed" Burma the Burmese treasury was virtually empty and by 1948 the national debt amounted to 187,000,000 rupees.

The Burmese economy has deteriorated continuously. The country's main export, rice, has declined sharply. Before the war, Burma exported nearly 4,000,000 tons yearly. According to government statistics, Burma was able to export only 600,000 tons last year. In the field of industry, which is British dominated, production of minerals, petroleum and lumber have almost come to a complete standstill. Meanwhile commodity prices have soared. By 1948 official statistics revealed that the cost of living index was more than 10 times the prewar figure.

Unemployment Growing

Large numbers of workers have been thrown out of work and the wages of the employed are generally too meagre for them to maintain even the lowest standard of living. Burmese miners' living conditions are notorious, and they are constantly ravaged by epidemics. During the rainy season, from May to October, because of poor mine equipment, the workers are usually without work and are forced into idleness and starvation.

In agriculture, the vast majority of the peasants are landless tenants or farm laborers. Tenants must pay 65 percent of their harvest to the landlords, in accordance with the "Emergency Regulations Governing Farm-land." In addition taxes borne by the tenant are high and should a peasant be unable to pay his rent he can be driven off the land by the landlord. Farm laborers are hired by contract and peasants are usually engaged for a little more than half a year, remaining unemployed the rest of the time. Wages are paid at harvest time and therefore the peasants are forced to live on borrowed money all year long. A large portion of their wages go to the usurers who infest the agricultural areas.

For the Burmese intellectuals starvation wages are common. Civil servants and teachers, whose salaries are less than one-thirtieth that of British employees, only average 50 to 90 rupees a month which is not enough to maintain even the recognized minimum standing of living.

People Protest

Gradually the people began to grow restive and to demonstrate their opposition to this state of affairs. In the cities, the workers, in order to support their demands for a basic wage and for the adoption of a sliding scale to readjust their wages according to rising living costs, staged a big strike in March 1948 in Rangoon.

In February of 1949, twenty thousand civil servants held a general strike in protest over the cutting down of personnel and salary reductions. In the countryside, the peasants started "seizing rice" movements. On the brink of starvation, the workers and peasants were forced into action.

The government's answer to the demands of the Burmese people for reform has been increasingly heavy repression. Dealing with peasant uprisings, orders have been given that police and military forces are to open fire on peasants "creating disturbances." In this respect, British planes have "assisted" in quelling "disturban-

ces" in central Burma. The big Rangoon workers' strike in March 1948 was broken by the army. Unions were closed and workers arrested. Most of the workers were forced back to their low paying jobs and the Communist Party, blamed for the entire strike, was outlawed and its leaders arrested.

In the 1949 civil servants' strike the Thakin Nu government once again adopted harsh measures, and, working closely with the British military mission in Rangoon, arrested several hundred including the chairman of the All-Burma Federation of Civil Servants. Besides, students were persecuted and the All-Burma Students' Federation was banned and its leaders and many members arrested. Six young students were given death sentences.

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AS the situation grew more threatening for the rulers of Burma the British set about sponsoring "aid" to the tottering regime. In 1949 the Committee of Ambassadors, made up of British, Pakistan and Indian members, was formed. One of its first acts was to send arms to the Thakin Nu government. At the 1950 Colombo Conference it was decided to extend a £6,000,000 loan to the government.

That the British were getting worried about their "independent state" became more evident at this time. The grasping hands of American financiers could be seen when the necessity of material aid came to the fore. The authoritative *Times* of London took a dim view of prospects in Burma. Its April 25, 1950, editorial said: "The Burmese are too divided by personal jealousies, too inexperienced in handling affairs of state and too suspicious of foreign experts who alone can give them the help which they need. The government is not yet near to collapse and the new Commonwealth loan will help to steady it by supporting the currency. But Burma instead of being a stronger



bastion of the democratic front in Southeast Asia is still a perilously weak area."

In its typically "white man's burden" approach to the problem the *Times* was worried. It had good reason to be, for not only was Britain's choice in Burma, Thakin Nu, not up to carrying out the wishes of his masters but he was making ready to go over to the side where the feeding was better—US military and economic aid.

Bangkok Conference

Following the Colombo Conference came the Bangkok Conference of American officials in Southeast Asia and immediately the Thakin Nu government put in its request for American military and economic help. The US embassy in Burma enlarged its personnel and at the same time sent 10 experts to conduct "investigations." Thakin Nu personally welcomed the visit of a US military mission to Southeast Asia.

At his first press conference in Rangoon on April 29, 1950, Ambassador Key told the Burmese that American private capital in Burma wanted reasonable assurances that investments "would turn out all right."

According to a *Reuter* dispatch covering the press conference. "The ambassador said he did not know whether American capital would necessarily want guarantees, but it would want American property to be safe from confiscation, would want it to be possible to get profits out of the country, and would want to be reasonably certain that it could make a profit."

By September the US and Burma had signed the US-Burmese Economic Cooperation Bilateral Agreement, calling for an American loan of US\$35,000,000 to the Burmese government. In return, Americans would receive the sole rights to carry out geological surveys and to exploit without restriction the oil fields along the middle and lower parts of the Irrawaddy River. In addition, the US is entitled to obtain through the Joint US-Burma Company the right of exploiting the country's non-ferrous metals, as well as tungsten, copper and lead resources.

On February 26 of this year Thakin Nu told the annual general meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce that Burma will follow a policy of "joint ventures" with foreign interests in her commerce and industry. He also raised the hopes of the Chamber members by revealing that the government had under active consideration amendments to the Burma income tax regulations as suggested by the Chamber—provisions in the act to carry forward losses and provision for obsolescence and depreciation.

Meanwhile, in the military field, America has gotten its foot in the door. The Americans now have the right to set up Rangoon as a naval base and are able to build railways and highways as well as airfields capable of accommodating large bombers.

The agreements made in the military realm with the Americans are highly significant and are a reflection of Britain's losing game in the field of imperialism. According to the provisions of the UK-Burmese Treaty, no foreign nation other than Britain is allowed to set foot in Burma. However, under the pressure of the Americans, as in other parts of the world, the British have had to yield. The people of Asia see the granting of military rights in Burma to America as another link in US efforts to set up war bases all over the Far East.

Liberation Movement

As in every country in Asia the Burmese people's movement for liberation from native reaction and foreign imperialism is on the upsurge. Today, under the direction of the People's Democratic Front, a united front of the workers and peasants, the petty bourgeoisie, anti-imperialist organizations, mass organizations, national minorities and other patriotic elements, the Burmese people are heading for complete liberation.

Ever since the signing of the Burma Independence Act and the UK-Burmese Treaty on October 27, 1947, the hypocrisy of the British-granted "independence" has been exposed by Burmese progressives. At that time Burmese Communist delegates in the Na-

tional Assembly voted against the UK-Burmese Treaty, pointing out that it was a sell-out of the Burmese people and a surrender to foreign capitalists. Moreover, they made it clear that this treaty not only would not give Burma independence and liberation but was simply a change in form for a colony belonging to Britain.

On December 11, 1947, the Burmese Communist Party issued a formal statement: "The policy of the present government cannot

bring independence to Burma, because the government policy does not exclude the possibility of foreign rule in both the military and economic spheres." The statement called on the Burmese people to carry on the struggle for real independence and to exert their efforts to wipe out all monopoly interests in Burma, drive out British imperialist influences from the army and get British troops out of Burma.

CP Outlawed

Using the Rangoon strike of March 1948 as a pretext, Thakin Nu outlawed the Communist Party and ordered the wholesale arrest of Communists and leaders of progressive organizations. Forced underground, the Communists took up the task of uniting the working and peasant classes to take action against both imperialism and the Thakin Nu government. By July, 1948, the backbone of the Burmese Alliance—the People's Volunteers—broke with the Alliance and went underground along with part of the national defense army.

Repression by the government solidified organized resistance. When 20,000 Rangoon civil servants staged a general strike in February 1950, the Communist Party absorbed volunteers and the revolutionary national defense army and called on the workers, peasants and petty bourgeoisie to organize a people's democratic front. On March 24, this united front was formed in Prome with the Communist Party, the volunteer army and the revolutionary national army as the backbone. The struggle for liberation had become a thoroughly unified action.

The People's Democratic Front has come forth with a common



program. Among its demands are the abrogation of all anti-national treaties such as the UK-Burmese Treaty, the refusal to recognize the debt claims of British imperialism, the distribution of land to the tillers, confiscation of British monopoly capital, and the nationalization of all main industries.

On March 12, 1950, the People's Democratic Front held a representatives' conference in Prome at which a number of important resolutions were adopted which signified the growing strength and consolidation of the liberation movement. Among the measures were the merger of all armed troops under the People's Democratic Front into a People's Democratic Allied Army, the formulation of a unified land law, the election of Thakin Thantho, Chairman of the Burmese Communist Party as the Chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Front, and the carrying out of the Central People's Government by the People's Democratic Front until the formal founding of the People's Democratic Republic.

The extent of the power of the People's Democratic Front can be seen from the fact that more than one-half the total population of Burma, living in an area of more than 50,000 square miles, has been liberated.

Liberated Area Reforms

Along with the armed struggle against imperialism and the Thakin Nu government, democratic reform and reconstruction in the liberated areas has been carried out, first of which was the thorough-going elimination of the old feudal tribal ruling organs and the establishment of people's regimes in the villages.

With regard to agrarian land reform, this has been carried out through the confiscation of landlord's land and its distribution to landless and land-poor peasants.

Although the large enterprises of British monopolies generally have been confiscated, a protective policy has been adopted for the development of national industries.

One of the most deadly weapons of the British rule over Burma was the deliberate fostering of minority antagonisms. The People's Democratic Front has adopted a program which grants autonomy to the Burmese minorities.

Letter From Chengtu

Earl Willmott

MORE and more we can see that the new government, as its name implies, is really a *people's* government. The number of instances which have brought this home in recent months are exceedingly numerous.

For instance, recently we received an announcement from the government that married women on the birth of a child were to have two months' vacation with full salary and that any substitute engaged should be paid by the institution. This policy is general—no matter in what organization she works.

Another example of the government's concern for the good of the people is the effort to eliminate unemployment and mendicancy. Already several thousands of unemployed—left over from the KMT regime—have been given work.

Beggars, too, have not only been given work but have had training to change their mental outlook so that they will look down on living on charity and want to produce. Those who are not physically able to do regular labor are given something which they can do. I have seen no beggars recently.

Thieves are given the same treatment. At first, soon after liberation, we had the impression that a too-lenient policy toward thieves was encouraging them. Now, however, stealing has greatly lessened.

Sometime ago a thief was caught at the parsonage of one of our city churches. The pastor talked to him with a forgiving spirit about such a sinful way of life and let him go. Some time later he was caught by the sexton of the church trying to get away with some of his things. He called a policeman who naturally inquired of the sexton all that

he knew about the man. The sexton reported that the man had previously been caught, talked to by the minister and let go.

The next day the minister was called to the police station. He was reproved for his treatment of the thief, letting him go without reporting to the police. He was told that his method of dealing with the man was hurting society for obviously his talk had not changed the man.

What the man needed was a period of education which would entirely change his point of view so that he would be ashamed to live by stealing and would want to contribute to society by producing. Re-education of such parasites of society was the only way.

Decline of Banditry

About a year ago we experienced an upsurge of banditry. There was quite a bit of robbery in the countryside and the people became pretty upset. In Chengtu pillboxes were put up at the city gates and guards about the city were strengthened. Curfew was enforced at an early hour and even soon after dark one was challenged frequently along dark roads.

Then in May the tension began to relax. Gradually the guards were reduced, the curfew was set later and later. In August the pillboxes at the city gates were removed. Recently two Chinese acquaintances paid a visit to their homes—three and four days' distance from Chengtu respectively. They hadn't been home for many years. Both reported on their return with great enthusiasm how peaceful the countryside now was. No robbers along the road; they didn't even hear of pickpockets.

There are, of course, many reasons for this changed situation. Largely, however, it is due to the steadily improving economic conditions in the countryside. People are no longer forced into banditry because of want. Also, the work of education and organization carried out among the farmers has borne fruit in combatting the old feudal secret societies which, in



league with the KMT, used to tyrannize the countryside.

Last fall a conference of some 20,000 representatives of the Farmers' Bandit Suppression Self-Defense Corps took place in Chengtu. Some 2,400 of the delegates were billeted in our West China Union University buildings. The furniture was cleared out of lecture halls and they spread their bedding on the floor.

Farmers Are Active

It was quite an experience for the farmers. Part of the time they paraded around the streets, attended special meetings and so on. At other times they were left free to roam around and look the city over. This was something entirely new. Before, the old KMT government had promised a new deal for the farmers, but such promises were empty and the farmers knew it, for the government was made up of those whose wealth depended on their land.

Thus, in actuality the state machinery—police, law courts, army—protected the interests of the landlords against any opposition on the part of the tenants. Now they know that this government is really determined to help them and they know that the job of improving their own lives will be accomplished because they are the government.

On another occasion we had more than 200 farmers from the surrounding countryside living in the university and middle school for a week. Every day, for a good part of the day, they sat in little circles of 12 or 15 on the grass discussing their various problems and the government policy toward them.

What this government has started! The power it has unleashed! The power of the people discussing together what they want and uniting to get it. There can be no retreating from this policy. Once having tasted this freedom, the people will never allow any group or class to force them back into their old life.

And these farmers helped in another "learning" process, too. Some of them spoke to the middle school students and told them of the bitter treatment they received from the landlords during the reign of the KMT. The students later spent a great deal of time discussing

what they learned from the farmers.

The impression made on the students will undoubtedly bear fruit. In their letters home and in their talks with their parents during vacation, this "peasant" viewpoint will be presented. This will aid the government in its campaign for reducing rents and returning deposits, for now a majority of the students still come from landlord families. But it will not be long like that. The door is being opened so that workers and peasants may get an education.

In this period before land reform is carried out, the policy is to reduce rent and have all deposits returned. There used to be a vicious system of a renter having to pay down a rather large deposit, on which he received no interest, as well as paying a monthly or seasonal rent. This deposit was paid back when he stopped renting the land or the house, but as the next renter paid his deposit down, the landlord always had the money as capital to use without interest.

Now the landlords must return the deposits. For some landlords this is a bit difficult since their money is tied up in grain and other investments. But it is only just. The money should never have been paid. The rent reduction will ease the burden on the farmer still more. Later, of course, the land of the landlords will be divided among the poor peasants and rent will be a thing of the past. The justice of this policy is self-evident when it is realized that in some areas of the country rents have run to as high as 80 percent of the crop. The amount which the landlords have thus squeezed out of the peasants in past years is incalculable.

People's Elections

In the past, district or ward government in the cities was based on the repressive *pao chia* system. In some areas of the country, it operated as a mutual guarantee organization in which each member had to guarantee the conduct of all the other members of the group—a sort of hostage system.

This form of city organization was eliminated in Chengtu right after liberation. However, it was quite a while before a new democratic type of city administration was inaugurated. Now, instead of the heads of the *pao* and *chia* be-

ing appointed from above to control the people, the *dsu* and *chu* elect heads to represent the people.

In the first election, our cook and Mr. Lu, a middle school teacher, were both candidates for office in the *dsu*. I think our cook was really glad that he was not elected for he did not want the responsibility but he was nevertheless very pleased to have been a nominee. Mr. Lu received the highest number of votes so he is the head of the *dsu*. The *dsu* consists of about 30 households. The *chu* is the next larger district—in this case consisting of nine *dsu*.

In the neighboring *dsu* our old gateman, Chen, has a small farm and lives in a little mud-straw house. After the election there his little house was decorated with banners and bouquets of flowers, for he had been one of those elected to office.

The first step in the *chu* elections was for each *dsu* to elect a candidate—he might or might not be the already elected head of the *dsu*. Then the *dsu* heads and vice-heads had a meeting at which they talked about each other's nominees and discussed the ability of each to be an officer of the *chu*. They decided upon five of the nine to be candidates and went back to their *dsu* with their recommendations.

Importance of Election

Then the *chu* election meeting was held. Our university gymnasium was pressed into service and gaily decorated. All the adults of the *chu* crowded in. After singing the national song—sung with real spirit and not in the dirge-like manner in which the old KMT song was usually rendered—the chairman of the committee of *dsu* heads gave a speech on the importance of the election. He told of some of the evils of the old *pao chia* system and of how the people now were going to rule themselves.

The chairman then called on each of the five candidates in turn to speak. These were not vote-getting election speeches such as we in the West are accustomed to, but rather in praise of the new day and its possibilities and the responsibility of the people. When they had finished "blowing the people's horn," rather than their own, the chairman called for speeches from the hall—anyone who felt he had something to say.

And then came the voting. The five candidates sat on the front of the platform facing the people. Behind each of them on a table was a small tub with a piece of paper pasted over it which had a small hole in the center. *Dsu by dsu* the people stood up and as one by one they came up to the platform, they were given two large beans. They passed along behind the candidates in a continuous file, each person dropping his or her two beans into the tubs of the two candidates they wished to vote for.

While the votes were being counted there were skits and songs, with lots of clanging and drumming. And then the *chu* head and vice-head—the highest and second highest number of votes—were announced. The elected officers of this *chu* now meet with the officers of the other *chu* of Chengtu municipality and study proposals for the administration of the city.

This is the first step toward complete self-government. Some other cities which were liberated earlier, have progressed even further. In Peking the mayor was just recently elected by the people.

THE Methodist Church in Chengtu has been trying out a new program for Sunday morning. Everyone seems to be very enthusiastic about it—even the visiting preachers who suddenly find themselves analyzed and checked. The worship service is conducted as usual, though a little shortened. It concludes with the sermon and a hymn. Then the whole congregation divides into small groups for discussion of the sermon. The groups are led by laymen of the church who have had experience in leading discussion groups.

Three general questions are asked: 1) What points in the sermon were not clearly understood? 2) What in the sermon was applicable to life and how can it best be applied? 3) How did the main points of the sermon fit the social situation in China today? This group discussion lasts for 30 or 40 minutes. It makes the preacher think as well as his congregation!

No matter what field of endeavor one turns toward, there is increasing evidence of change and progress. On every hand one sees the people busy with their work—thinking, talking, discussing and planning for a better future.

The Month's Business

Past month's business activity was marked by promulgation of measures covering barter trade with foreign countries, by increase in the exchange of commodities between town and country and between various areas of the country and by the promulgation of national labor insurance regulations.

SPECIAL significance was attached in local business circles to the promulgation of the Tentative Measures Governing Control of Barter Trade inasmuch as they aim at achieving an equilibrium in imports and exports.

Stressing the practicability of this barter trade system, a spokesman of the Shanghai Foreign Trade Control Bureau pointed out that China is in firm control of her export goods on the world market. Quotations for many of these China products, such as hog bristles, tung oil and various mineral ores, have risen considerably in recent months. The demand is so great, he added, that many traders abroad are now prepared to send their cargoes to China first in order to obtain Chinese products on a barter basis.

THE financial and price situation ruled steady in Shanghai throughout the second half of February and the first half of March. The Shanghai wholesale commodity price index showed an increase of 1.12 percent over the previous 10 days, while the index for the whole month of February showed an increase of only 0.2 percent over January's level.

In the field of finance, the deposit and loan business of private banking institutions registered an increase of more than 10 percent in volume in February over January.

The interflow of supplies throughout the country, meanwhile, has increased steadily since the lunar New Year. The East China General Co-operative sold more than 5,200

tons of native products and agricultural by-products in Shanghai during January and February and, during the same period, collected some 1,200 tons of industrial goods for shipment to rural areas. The significance of these figures becomes evident when it is noted that they are equivalent to 73 percent of the total volume of business handled by this state company during all of 1950.

The China National Native Products Corporation also reported increased business during this period. February shipments of this firm included such bulk orders as 4,800,000 *catties* of tobacco leaves and 970,000 *catties* of fertilizer.

Plans for this company's work during the current year were mapped out at the Third Managers Conference in Tientsin. Agreements were signed for the exchange of native products between East China, North China, Central and South China, the Southwest, Northwest and Northeast. Total volume of trade envisaged was set at 180,000,000 *catties*.

THE movement to form combines in various industrial and commercial lines continued at a rapid rate throughout the past month. Experience to date has shown that such types of organization greatly facilitate the purchase of raw materials and the sale of manufactured goods. By the end of last year 18 major combines of this nature had been set up.

Quotations

Following is a listing of commodity prices on February 19 and March 15, 1951:

	Feb. 19	Mar. 15
Parity unit	5.042	5.000
US dollar (TT) ...	23,130	23,130
Rice (first grade) ..	119,000	128,500
Wheat flour (81%) ..	69,300	70,000
20's yarn	6,160,000	6,160,000
12-lb cloth	253,000	253,000
Hweinan coal	350,000	380,000
Soap	179,000	198,000
Raw silk	13,500,000	13,600,000

The New Hsiangya Medical College

After three decades of domination by Americans and native feudalists, Hsiangya is now on the road to becoming a Chinese people's university.

HSIANGYA, the so-called "Hunan Yale" Medical College has long been one of the most politically backward schools in the country. In many ways it was a world of its own. People in this "world" led a life completely different from and untouched by the life of the outside world.

Some lived only in their own work, paying no heed to passing events. There was a doctor, for example, who did not know that the Americans had invaded Korea until the war was nearly three months old. On the other hand, some of those living in this "world" saw only America. They were infatuated with the "American way of life." They spoke in English, they read US magazines and newspapers and listened to American broadcasts.

Past History

However, all that is past history. Hsiangya is changing. Although the change has been slow it has been considerable and the tempo is now speeding up.

In order to understand why it was that Hsiangya was so backward an institution, it is necessary to take a look at the school's past history. Such a look will also throw interesting light upon Warren Austin's recent listing of Hsiangya as one of the institutions in China receiving "help" from America.

A model product of foreign imperialism combined with domestic feudalism, Hsiangya was established in 1914. The ground had been prepared eight years previously when a group of Yale graduates, taking advantage of the new terms imposed upon China by the foreign powers following the Boxer Uprising, arrived in Changsha and established a college preparatory school, the College of Yale-in-China and a hospital.

As we now realize, the foreign powers could not have firmly entrenched themselves without combining with domestic feudalism. Thus, the Yale-in-China Association formed a close connection

with the governor of Hunan province, Tang Tian-kai, an alliance which paved the way for the association.

Although the institutions were supposed to be joint Chinese-American ventures, it soon became obvious that it was the Americans who exercised the control. For instance, in 1927, the year of the Northern Expedition, all the Americans left and Hsiangya was closed. However, two years later, when the Americans returned, the school was reopened.

In 1937 the Sino-Japanese War broke out. Because of the KMT policy of non-resistance, the Wu Han area fell to the invaders the following year and Changsha was threatened. The majority of the Chinese faculty desired to move to the west where the resistance movement was being organized, while the Americans insisted that the school should remain in Changsha and await the Japanese occupation.

The Americans stated their position clearly. They blithely promised the Chinese staff that they, the Americans, could protect them from the Japanese, while at the same time they threatened to cut off funds to the school should it move.

Finally, the patriotic Chinese faculty members decided to move anyway. Despite the hardships arising from the loss of the American subsidy, the college moved to Kweiyang.

For two years the Chinese administration managed to carry on, but in 1940 they were forced to request aid from the Chungking government. Thus, Hsiangya Medical College ended its career as a private school and became a national institution.

Meanwhile, the Japanese not only occupied Changsha but captured the whole of the Hunan-Kwangsi rail line.

Following Japan's defeat the college returned to Changsha where the campus was found in ruins. However, brick by brick the school was rebuilt. At this point the

Americans returned with an offer to resume their old relationship. Although the dark days of the war were over and although Hsiangya had in the meantime become a national university financed and controlled by the Central Government, the school was badly in need of help. In accepting the resumption of American aid the school also accepted the restoration of the interference and supervision which accompanied the aid.

Along with the American subsidy came American personnel, including doctors and nurses supplied by the Yale-in-China Association.

Role of UNRRA

Then came UNRRA with its so-called relief goods which flooded the China market. UNRRA also supplied an American "medical expert" who, although a mediocre doctor—four patients needlessly died under his care—held immense power through his control of UNRRA supplies. Upon one occasion when students refused to attend his class, he threatened to cut off UNRRA aid to the school.

While this was an example of open pressure being applied upon the students, there was always a constant behind the scenes pressure. The school in no sense "belonged" to the students but was clearly the property of the authorities. If a student wished to continue his studies, he was forced to study hard and keep quiet. Otherwise he would be dismissed on the excuse that he was not "fit" to be a doctor.

The students had no right—indeed they did not dare—to make any suggestions whatsoever lest this pretext of "fitness" be raised as an excuse for their dismissal.

In addition, the authorities saw to it that the work was excessively heavy. It became traditional that dozens of freshmen were dropped every year and it was normal for the enrolment of old students to decrease each term because of illness from overwork or simply because they found themselves unable to keep up with the work. The college administration explained this situation by saying that those who were dropped were of low ability.

Thus, the minds of the students were directed toward only one goal—to finish the course without incident and at last become a doctor.

A number of students, succumbing to the constant barrage of pro-American propaganda put out by the school authorities, cherished the idea of going to America for further studies once they finished their courses at Hsiangya. Such a dream could only become a reality if the student secured the support of the Yale-in-China Association. However, it was not easy to obtain such support. It was necessary to have a "good" record in college, to serve a sufficient number of years in the Hsiangya Hospital and not to have got into any "trouble" during these years.

Cultural Slaves

Consequently, those students striving for this "reward" were forced to knuckle under to the Americans even more than the other students. They could pay no attention to anything but their studies. In addition, the English-language became an indivisible part of their lives. Many had the idea that if one could not speak good English, one could never become a good doctor.

They were forced to do everything in their power to win approbation from the Americans in Hsiangya. They tried to act and talk like Americans. In a word,

they became complete cultural slaves to the Americans, casting off their Chinese heritage and endeavoring to become as "Americanized" as possible.

* * *

AS liberation neared it seemed as if a wind had suddenly sprung up and begun to stir the old order. The students became restive. They participated in the students' struggles and joined the Union of Changsha Students.

Immediately after liberation a volunteer medical corps was formed to visit the quarters of the PLA soldiers and administer medical treatment. It was summer and dysentery and malaria were rampant.

Shortly after liberation the new government took over the college. The personnel remained as before except for the appointment of a new vice-president. Everyone helped in the "taking over" which was accompanied without incident. However, it is doubtful if all understood at the time the full significance of what they had participated in.

Considering the heavy pressure which the students had been subjected to, it is not surprising that once they were freed from the old regime they should indulge in excesses. In the immediate post-liberation period two incorrect tendencies developed among many

of the students. One was a hostile attitude toward the teachers and the other was an indifferent manner toward studies.

Although the course of political science was added to the curriculum, many students paid little or no attention to it. Some even adopted a hostile attitude because they saw it in the same light as the KMT's old compulsory political course of the Three Principles. This state of affairs lasted for nearly a year. Last summer the college administration decided that all students were to stay in school and attend a special political study course. Needless to say, many students stayed with reluctance.

Decisive Change

However, after a month of study a decisive change took place. When the administration called for students to join in a working corps to travel about Tungting Lake to investigate the schistosomiasis cases which were very widespread in the area and to render medical aid to those afflicted virtually all the students enthusiastically volunteered.

The students gained a great deal from this trip. In addition to the practical medical experience, they learned how greatly the peasants suffered from poverty and diseases which were a direct result of feudalism and imperialism. The need to prepare themselves so as to serve as doctors for the people was clearly demonstrated.

Meanwhile, before entering the university new students were also given an intensive course in political study. Thus, a considerable change was brought about in the attitude of the students before the beginning of the new term.

However, there remained a small but determined group who tried to avoid the political course. Some members of this group still failed to read the newspapers for months on end. Of course, this vestige of the old ideology of individualism was really not surprising. The long rule of foreign imperialism and domestic feudalism had left its mark.

Following the outbreak of the Korean civil war it was felt that every effort should be made to rouse those who still slept. It had now become imperative that all be fully aware of the menace which American imperialism constituted.



A loud speaker was installed in every mess hall after the "Resist America, Aid Korea, Protect Home and Defend Country" movement was launched so that everybody could hear programs of news and music during meals. Those of the teachers who had been to America spoke to the student body, telling of their experiences in the United States.

This campaign was a great success, kindling in every heart a hatred for the imperialists and a firm resolve to protect China against all American intrigues and threats. Even the holdouts began to read the newspapers regularly.

Cultural Invasion

Although all the students were now beginning to realize that American imperialism is our most deadly enemy, many found it difficult to understand why the American missions and missionary schools are regarded as examples of cultural invasion. However, an incident involving the American representative of the Yale-in-China Association served to illustrate the point to the students.

When this man was leaving Changsha for America, the authorities discovered a valuable collection of ancient Chinese coins in his luggage. What's more, they found several cases of curios packed for shipment and stored in his house. They were part of a very valuable collection gathered by another American, John Cox, who formerly taught in a middle school sponsored by the Yale-in-China Association. The rest of the collection had been shipped off to America while the KMT was still in power.

Under the KMT many a curio has been "picked up" by such foreigners for a few dollars from a simple peasant or villager and later sold in America or Europe for hundreds or even thousands of dollars. Today, however, new China has a law preventing the export of such valuable relics of our past culture.

The fact that these Americans knew that the curios they purchased were worth many times what they paid for them shows that they were prepared to take advantage of the ignorance of the sellers and of the traitorous policy of the KMT. Thus, we may ask:

Why, if they have come to help us, are they so ready to rob us of a part of our cultural heritage? This incident of the curios went a long way to help the students see things in their proper perspective.

Therefore, when we heard of Austin's boast in the UN that Hsiangya was one of the Chinese colleges which had received American help, the resentment of the students brimmed over. We immediately called a meeting to discuss the role of American imperialism. It would be impossible to set down all the accusations which were made at this meeting.

While we recognized the fact that there were missionaries who came to China with pure religious enthusiasm, we know that they were utilized by the imperialists.

Missionary schools eulogized the American way of life, while casting aspersions upon China and the Chinese. In missionary colleges every course was taught in English from foreign books. Even Chinese history was taught in this manner! Just imagine the reaction of the American people if the French or Germans built schools in America and taught all courses in French or German, including American history, and presented all courses from a French or German point of view? Would not the Americans consider this cultural invasion?

Exploitation Concealed

When one analyzes the situation closely it becomes evident that the Americans, along with the other imperialist powers, continually exploited us but tried to conceal this fact by returning a tiny part of their loot in the form of "gifts."

China is a vast country with fertile land, large natural resources and enormous manpower. Were it not for the imperialists' invasion we would have long ago built up a strong country, we would long ago have established enough schools for our youth and enough hospitals for our sick.

Hsiangya, for instance, really did not benefit China. In fact, it helped delay the advance of our own medicine. In 34 years Hsiangya trained only some 300 doctors and, by its teaching methods, convinced us that they could not be turned out any faster. However, in the next few years we shall turn out

more doctors than the Americans trained in the past 34 years.

One of the chief functions of Hsiangya under the old regime of American imperialism and native feudalism was to serve as the promotion agent for American drugs. Everything in the hospital—all the medicines and even the simplest equipment—was imported from America. As a result thousands of dollars regularly flew to America. The Americans spent a little money to build the hospital but each year they received a return upon their investment.

If the Americans had really wanted to help us why didn't they help us manufacture drugs and hospital equipment by ourselves?

Air Is Cleared

These and many, many more points were brought forth at our accusation meeting which helped clear the air a great deal. Since then we have held, in concert with other former missionary-connected bodies in Changsha, an anti-American imperialism demonstration. We further have asked the government to change the name of Hsiangya so that our severance of all ties with American imperialism will be clearly demonstrated and the name Yale (Ya) will be heard on our campus no more.

Recently we organized a campaign to send a medical team to Korea. Doctors, nurses, interns, and students competed with one another to sign up. Altogether more than 200 volunteered for service. Meanwhile, the entire student body, plus the faculty, has participated in publicity work to impress upon the public the need for vigilance in resisting American aggression and the need for speedy land reform.

These are our answers to Austin. Today, under the leadership of the people's government, Hsiangya is progressing so rapidly that within a few years we will have accomplished many, many times more than was ever done during the past 34 years. We who previously worshiped America and looked down upon our own country have thrown the American poison out of our system. We now have a clear understanding of the situation and a deep love for our own country.

— KO-CHING

Anti-Smallpox Drive

EUCHINIC HUANG

FOR years the Kuomintang made annual "plans" to wage a campaign against smallpox in Chuanchow and for just as many years people have sickened and died of this preventable disease.

In December of last year, however, all the health organizations in the Chuanchow area met together to plan a systematic drive to rid the district of this plague. Beginning on December 10, the meeting, attended by more than 50 representatives of various local health bodies, lasted for five days.

Plans Made in Advance

The first thing that set this conference apart from previous campaigns organized by the KMT was that it was a serious meeting of all organizations concerned with health work. Secondly, it was inaugurated by several important members of the local administration, thus indicating the seriousness with which the government viewed the task. Lastly, by the time of the closing meeting, concrete plans had been drawn up for actually implementing the work of vaccination so that the district could be rid of the menace of smallpox within four years.

Each community was divided into small districts, some of which were chosen as special vaccination areas where everyone, irrespective of age or sex, was to be vaccinated. In other districts, only 30 percent of the population was scheduled for vaccination in the first year. A system of keeping records of those vaccinated, which would include the name, address, date of vaccination—and reaction—was worked out. Thus, it would be possible to keep a record of the progress, so that we could check up on our work any time.

THE conference realized that when the actual work got under way there would be many difficulties. Insofar as possible the con-

ferences discussed and debated the main problems which were bound to arise so that the worker would be prepared for all eventualities.

Generally, it was decided that the main problems were four in number.

First, the superstition of many of the people in the district. Despite the fact that this is a seaboard community and as such has had better opportunities for acquiring modern knowledge than many hinterland areas, it is a relatively backward area. A number of the inhabitants still believe in fate, that life and death are predestined. Such an outlook tends to make them most obstinate.

In recent years there has been some breakdown of these old ideas. For instance, most parents are now willing to permit the vaccination of their children. However, as for vaccination of themselves, many want none of it. These diehards, it was recognized, would constitute stumbling blocks and various suggestions were made as to how the workers should try to convince them.

Holidays Interfere

Second, there was the time factor. The work was actually supposed to have begun last fall, but due to unavoidable delays, it could not start before the first of this year, which, unfortunately, is a time when the people are already beginning to make preparations for their lunar new year holidays.

Obviously the work could not be completed before the lunar new year, so the question then arose as to whether we would have to interrupt our work for the holidays or could we work right on through. If we delayed, the spring season would be upon us and the best season for vaccination would be past. On the other hand, how would the people take to the idea of being vaccinated just before or during their holidays when a severe

reaction might put them to bed for a day or two?

Third, the conference pointed out that the daily routine of the peasants and villagers made it difficult to catch them at home. Unlike we city dwellers these industrious people rise before dawn and go off to their various occupations such as farming, chopping wood in the mountains, selling goods in the city markets, etc. Thus, during "normal" hours the workers would only find the children and the aged at home.

Lack of Workers

The last point was the shortage of trained health workers. The Chuanchow area consists of nine cities and has a population of more than 3,000,000, scattered about the area in cities, villages and hamlets. But we had only slightly more than 300 medical workers. With such a small number of workers, each would have to vaccinate several thousand people. Obviously, more workers would have to be trained and trained quickly.

After careful discussions, the delegates decided that the work could be done. The workers would have to educate the people as the work progressed, thus endeavoring to overcome the fears of the most backward. Work would have to commence immediately and be carried on until the quota had been filled. If the peasants leave home early, the workers would have to get up even earlier, while all available midwives, nurses, old-style herb doctors and volunteers would have to be pressed into service.

WORK began early in January, just 20 days following the conference. Armed with propaganda pamphlets and posters, vaccines, alcohol, cotton and so on, we began work. The team I was with was given a district comprising more than 40 villages in the suburbs of a town. We had more than 10,000

people in our district, which was one of those earmarked for complete coverage. Everyone, from infants to grandmothers, was to be vaccinated.

Propaganda Work

Our team consisted of only six workers and as we had first to vaccinate the people then return within three to five days to check the reaction we were terribly busy and short of time. We were unable to inaugurate our work with a district meeting to mobilize the people, nor had we time to go around putting up posters and giving preliminary lectures. Our propaganda work started at the same time as our vaccination work.

When we came upon a resident who was very stubborn in his refusal to be vaccinated, we simply took time out to try to persuade him, to lecture him, to convince him.

The difficulties outlined in the conference were present in full force. Every day we rose before 3:00 a.m., and long before 5:00 a.m. we were at work in the villages. Knocking at every door, we were usually able to find the inmates all still in the house, although already dressed and ready to start their day's work. The village mayor would accompany us, carrying his register of residents. As each person was vaccinated, he would put a mark beside his name.

However, even at this hour we would miss some of those who desired to avoid us. Sometimes a family would slip out through the back door as we knocked at the front door. Upon occasion, even if we managed to find the entire family in, some family member would try to avoid the vaccination. Sometimes a person would lock himself in an inner room and refuse to unlock the door. Others might invent ex-

cuses, such as a temporary sickness, in order to delay the day of vaccination for as long as possible. Once I personally encountered a situation in which the mother and daughter crawled under the bed and refused to come out.

But the most troublesome were the old mothers and grandmothers who had made up their minds against vaccination. They would call us names and execrate us even up to our great great grandparents. In such cases we were very helpless unless we could detect some chink in their armor. We needed all our resourcefulness.

Some were susceptible to one line of "attack" and others to different methods. We would reason, we would argue, we would talk of land reform, pointing out how a government that was sufficiently interested in the welfare of the people to bring about land reform also had only their best interests at heart when it ordered vaccination.

Slow Progress

The first week our work progressed very slowly and we began to fear that we could not accomplish the mission. Sometimes we had to visit a house not two or three times, but five to six times in order finally to vaccinate the entire family.

Then it began to rain and the

wind blew steadily. The villagers remained home as much as possible, warming themselves by the fire. When we entered, covered with mud and dripping at every step, the villagers began to take us a little more seriously. Even the most backward were impressed. Under such conditions our propaganda began to carry more weight. When we visited and revisited their homes sometimes just in order to vaccinate one remaining family member, they became convinced that we were really serious in our professed desire to help them.

Certainly, no government worker in KMT days ever made such an effort, unless perhaps it was the tax collector!

Goal in Sight

The goal is now almost reached. Some of the teams which covered districts in which only 30 percent of the people were to be vaccinated this year have already vaccinated as many as 40 percent. The other day I met a worker who was assigned to the Wei-An district. He was returning to Chuanchow for more vaccine. His team had already vaccinated 270,000 out of a total population of 400,000, well more than 50 percent, and work was continuing.

Although the work has not been easy, we feel that we have not labored in vain. The total goal is sure to be surpassed, thus making the coming years' work easier. It is possible too that it may not take four years to complete the job. This seems especially likely in view of the fact that when the next small-pox season arrives the results of our work will be immediately seen and even the most reluctant individuals cannot help but find their prejudice against vaccination weakened.



Hygiene Education

— Wang Liu-chin

New China's Economy Shapes Up

Nation's economy has undergone a marked revival despite US and KMT attempts to disrupt production and bring about collapse of new government.

FOR thousands of years Chinese have greeted each other during the Lunar New Year season with *kung hsi fa tsai*, meaning "May you get rich." But this year our people didn't say this so much. The more common greeting was "May you have good health and make good progress in your *hsueh hsi* (study)."

The word *hsi*, meaning "blessing," which has long been a standard wedding greeting, is today more frequently used to greet those who have joined the army, the military cadres school or the volunteer corps for Korea. A big piece of red paper with a huge *hsi* written on it is pasted on the front door of a house or shop from which a son or daughter or employee has gone to the army or the cadres' training school.

Dynamic Spirit

Thus, even in matters of custom is China changing. A new China is emerging. The dynamic spirit of the new people's China, however, can best be seen in the country's refusal to yield to force from within as well as without, by its determination to wipe out all remnants of imperialism and feudalism, by its unceasing struggle to overcome difficulties and to survive through the nation's own efforts and through the exercise of the creative power of the people.

When the American government and its KMT puppets began bombing Chinese cities and blockading the China coast in an effort to aggravate the country's war-torn economy and thus overthrow the new government, the Chinese people replied by a "produce more" movement. From this campaign have come many inventions and a vast improvement in our production technique.

When the Americans invaded Korea and threatened China, thousands of Chinese rushed to the aid of their Korean neighbors. For the first time in more than a century China does not fear the imperialist powers. She is determined to liberate all Chinese territory

and to defend her borders from all aggressors.

China's new dynamism is evidenced in the manner in which the nation has tackled and solved some of the seemingly endemic economic and financial problems faced throughout China's history. In 1950, the 13-year old inflation was halted and prices were stabilized, something which has transformed China from a "land of famine" to a "land of production."

Although China has been an agricultural country for centuries she had become more and more dependent on foreign food supplies. From 1927 to 1929, under the KMT regime, grain imports made up half of China's net deficit in her trade balance. By 1933, grain imports constituted 19.67 percent of the total net value of all foreign imports, whereas machinery constituted only 2.95 percent.

By 1950, China's age-old food shortage definitely was ended. The nation's grain harvest exceeded that of 1949 by about 10,000,000 tons, representing 85.7 percent of the pre-war yield. This meant an average of 250 kilograms of grain for every man, woman and child in China, or double the average annual per capita consumption in the last few centuries. From now on the only food question for the Chinese people is how to eat better and not how to avoid starvation. Perhaps no single change in China is more significant than this basic step forward made under the new government.

Cotton Production

On the agricultural front the recovery in cotton production has been on a large scale. During the pre-war years from 1931 to 1936, an average total of 2,795,000 piculs of raw cotton was imported annually. During 1946 and 1947 about 9,500,000 piculs of foreign cotton, including US relief cotton, were imported. Almost the entire supply for Shanghai and Wusih, which boast 75 percent of the nation's total spindles, was complete-

ly in the hands of foreign firms, while native cotton was driven from the market.

In 1950 China's cotton production registered an increase of 260,000 tons over that of the preceding year, surpassing the pre-war annual average by 20 percent. This crop is sufficient to keep all of China's textile mills operating for an entire year and at the same time meeting other normal consumer demands.

Ending "China's Sorrow"

One of the greatest natural scourges in China has been the floods in east and south China. It is estimated that in the last 2,400 years the Yellow River ("China's Sorrow") breached its dikes on an average of once every two and a half years. During the period of KMT rule the average annual losses caused by this river amounted to about 24,000,000 silver dollars. The Yangtze and Huai rivers, as well as a number of others, also have wreaked great damage.

Since the winter of 1949 nearly 5,000,000 people have been organized and put to work by the government in the fight against flood. The earthwork used in this gigantic program of battling China's ancient enemy totaled 420,000,000 cubic meters in 1950 alone — an amount equivalent to the earthwork involved in digging six canals the size of the Suez Canal. This same amount of earth, if used to build an embankment one meter wide and one meter high, would be enough to circle the globe 10 times at the equator.

As a result of such herculean efforts, flood disasters were held to a minimum in 1950 despite the dangerously high level of the nation's major rivers during the summer. For the first time in more than a decade prosperity has been restored to the Yellow River flooded areas in east Honan and north Anhwei. Last autumn's crops in these areas were good and the winter crops are coming along nicely. New villages have sprung up and the peasants are reported to be buying more draft animals and farming implements with loans from the government.

The enemy's blockade and em-

bargo, instead of paralyzing China's industries, in fact has actually accelerated the nation's industrial production.

The production of raw iron for the first 10 months of 1950 was 11.4 times greater than for the corresponding period in 1949. Steel was 7.8 times; cement, 3.8 times; ammonia sulphate, 3.2 times; and production of various machines and tools was more than three times.

China has frequently been regarded as poor in iron reserves, said to have only a total of 1,100,000,000 tons. But a recent geological survey revealed that in the Northeast alone there are about 5,000,000,000 tons of iron reserves. In southern provinces such as Fukien and on Hainan island, which previously were said to have no iron reserves at all, investigation has shown that there are large reserves.

Before, gasoline and lubricating oil consumed by cars, trucks and machines in China had to be imported. Scarcely a drop of gasoline or substitutes were produced here.

In 1950, China's crude oil production increased by 35 percent as compared with the previous year. Gasoline production went up 17 percent. After extensive geological investigations were carried out during the year a number of new oil fields were discovered. With the assistance of Soviet experts many wells which had been damaged through KMT neglect or destruction were restored to production. At the same time more than 600 technicians were trained for work in developing China's oil industry.

Textiles Increased

In the realm of light industry, by the end of October last year, the nation's largest light industry, cotton goods, had already completed 90.98 percent of its 1950 production quota of cotton yarn and 92.54 percent of the cotton cloth quota. Spindles in operation in both state and private cotton mills constituted 82.4 percent of the nation's total, and looms made up 84.2 percent.

According to production figures for the first 10 months of 1950, along with planned production for November and December, both

state and private cotton mills in China were to have completed the 1950 production plan by 118 percent. This figure is 97 percent of the 1930 peak production mark and exceeds the pre-war production (1936) by 14 percent.

The nation's power supply was up 13.03 percent while the cost of power generation fell 15 percent as compared with 1949. Consumers, particularly industrial undertakings, enjoyed more and cheaper electric power during 1950.

New Inventions

One of the outstanding phenomena in industrial development was the widespread upsurge in inventions and innovations. Reasons for this are many. Two of the most important are the freeing of Chinese industry from the hands of foreign imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism, both of which were concerned with keeping the workers' level low and industry dependent on foreign imports, the other being the patriotism and joint efforts of Chinese workers and technicians and the determination of the entire people to smash the blockade and embargo and survive through their own efforts. Actually, the efforts of the US to "freeze out" Chinese industry have back-fired.

The progress of Shanghai's heavy industry, for example, has been a powerful counter-blow in helping this city do away with its former dependence on imperialist products. There are many examples which can be cited.

Last year a representative of a government mining enterprise came to Shanghai to order a 120 kw., 60v., 200 amp. D.C. generator. Generators of this type had never been made locally. In fact no domestic electric machinery manufacturer was in a position to accept orders for such large machines. However, one private firm, the Hsin An Electric Machinery Factory, re-



lying on the creativeness of its engineers and workers, accepted the order. After much work and the surmounting of many difficulties the generator was successfully completed, tested and delivered.

Formerly motors larger than 500 h.p. could not be made locally. Now even crane-control sets, 700 KVA transformer-switching sets and high voltage automatic switches are locally manufactured, to name a few. The variety of local products, which have proved equal to and as efficient as imported goods, has won the confidence of the purchasers of such machinery.

The Shanghai Electric Equipment Works of the East China Department of Industries has also completed the construction of a 4,000 KVA high tension transformer. This difficult task was slated to be completed by the end of 1950 but was finished in October, two months ahead of schedule.

Although Shanghai has been manufacturing fairly complicated electrical equipment for a long time, construction of large-size high tension transformers has been rare. The new three-phase transformer was built with a primary voltage of 11,000 volts, exceeding in capacity the largest one previously constructed by any other electric works in the city.

The Shanghai Engineering and Shipbuilding Works is now able to produce high-speed diesel engines of 200 h.p., and the Shanghai Electric Wire Factory of the East China Department of Industries has also scored another success in making high voltage electric wire

for mines. The electric wires, ordered by the Fu Shin Coal Mines, can all be manufactured locally.

Throughout 1950, it was reported that educational, cultural and other institutions in the Northeast had placed large orders for scientific instruments and equipment with factories in Shanghai. There was one item, however, which at first local factories could not supply, namely calculators which formerly were imported from the United States and Japan. But one engineer, Oung Chi-shun of the Scientific Manufacturing Company in Shanghai, after strenuous efforts and experiments, succeeded in producing a modern calculating machine, the first of its kind devised by Chinese talent and manufactured with material produced in China.

This calculator is different from both American and Japanese types. The new machine makes it easy to calculate interest and multiple interest, besides addition and subtraction. It keeps a record of figures while it is being operated. An imported calculating machine weighs from 18 to 20 pounds and is difficult to move. The new machine is designed to weigh between 10 to 12 pounds and will be much easier to carry about. Using Chinese labor and material will also bring the price down considerably. Oung estimates that his machine will not

cost more than one-fourth the price of an imported calculator.

New China's efforts, directed at gaining an abundant life for all, out of necessity have entailed a change in the production policy of the nation's factories. Cotton textile mills have been urged to stop production of the most expensive yarn and concentrate on the sturdier and cheaper brands which meet the requirements of domestic consumers. The woolen industry has been directing its main attention to cotton and semi-woolen fabrics and is using domestically produced wool instead of the more expensive imported cargo. The handkerchief industry is ceasing to depend on the foreign market as an outlet and is making more reasonably priced goods in order to cater to the potentially huge domestic market.

Planned Production

Industrialists and merchants all have been urged to look toward the rural areas for their market. The success of private enterprise in new China is being built on the foundation of serving the people and promoting the interflow of supplies between the cities and the countryside.

The production policy marks the change from blind and speculative production to planned and orderly

production, from dependence on foreign raw materials and markets to independent operation and satisfying a potentially huge domestic market.

The achievements already made are inseparable from the assistance given by Soviet specialists who have greatly aided in advancing technique.

Factory Improvements

The inauguration of factory democracy and the abolition of feudal heritages such as the gang transport system, which state factories and mines took the lead in smashing, are still other reasons for the progress in China's industrial production. The present policy of building up native industry has brought about a great improvement in labor-capital relations, in developing cooperation between labor unions and management, and in crystallizing the unity between the workers and technical staff members in factories.

The improvement in industrial safety measures has meant less factory and mine injuries. Mortality rates dropped by 75 percent in the second quarter of 1950 as compared with the first quarter.

Worker participation in such campaigns as the "New Record Movement" and the "Patriotic Emulation Drive" in state and private factories and mines has been an important factor in increasing production. Throughout last year more than 2,000 state and private enterprises all over China took part in these drives.

Through the institution of the emulation drives many factories have introduced new systems which have improved the management, enhanced labor discipline, and raised the class consciousness of the workers. Many new records have been set and the majority of factories have stepped up production. Both quantity and quality of products have been improved and as a consequence production costs have been considerably reduced.

During 1950 more than 64,000 workers, individually or collectively, set new production records; hundreds of technical improvements and rationalization proposals have been suggested and adopted.

Some factories are able to report that they no longer have



"waste" or defective products due to the improved workmanship of the workers. Others have cut down their waste from 10 percent to five percent, and a few have reported their waste as only five percent compared with 40 percent previously.

Urban-Rural Relations

Under the KMT regime the urban and rural areas were in great disharmony and in virtual opposition to each other economically. That day is over in China, and a new era of mutual help between the urban and rural areas and cooperation between industry and agriculture has been opened. Today there is a constant interflow of industrial and agricultural supplies between the two areas, a phenomenon which is the key to China's prosperity at this stage of her development.

Through agrarian land reform China's vast countryside has fundamentally changed. The bumper harvests of last year have greatly aided the interflow of supplies between city and countryside and have increased the purchasing power of the peasantry, which has had a marked effect on the revival of industry and commerce in the cities.

During 1950, state trading companies played the main role in carrying out a vast program of buying up agricultural products at prices favorable to the peasant. Between January and November of last year these companies purchased more than 1,000,000 tons of grain, 250,000 tons of cotton, 4,500 tons of hog bristles, 950,000,000 eggs, 29,000 tons of tea and more than 30,000 tons of tea bricks. They also bought large quantities of raw silk, wool, sausage casings, tobacco, tung oil, and 65 tons of camel hair from the peasants.

After converting their products into a stabilized currency the emancipated peasants have become the nation's best customers for industrial products. In the past toilet soap, electric flashlights, bicycles and similar goods were considered luxuries and beyond the reach of the peasants. Today they are in great demand. The peasants are buying more machine-spun fabrics instead of using home-spun cloth.

With the increase in the people's purchasing power has come a great demand for industrial products. Thus more factories and shops have been opened in cities and towns and the number of unemployed has gone down.

The large number of cooperatives all over the country have also played an important role in bringing the cities and villages together. Apart from cutting away middleman exploitation, they are an important factor in organizing China's scattered individual producers who make up nearly 90 percent of the national production.

By September of last year there were 45,000 cooperatives, chiefly supply, marketing and consumers' cooperatives. Total cooperative membership grew from 13,000,000 to more than 25,000,000 in 1950. Their capital amounted to JMP-840,700,000,000 which represented an increase of 224 percent over 1949 capitalization.

Agriculture's Importance

In general the economic policy being pursued by the people's government is one which takes into account the fact that before China completely plunges into the huge task of industrial development she must first improve and develop her agriculture. The industrialization of China must be built on a foundation of agriculture. Thus, the foremost task is to improve the



Felling Trees

by Liu Tsun

plight of the peasants, multiply their productive capacity, and augment their purchasing power.

In the final analysis, the raw materials so vital for industry are mostly agricultural products which must come from China's countryside. The huge rural areas are China's major markets for the finished manufactured goods which must be promoted. Finally, the capital needed for industrialization must also come from rural China.

Railroads' Role

In advancing the interflow of supplies the railways have and will continue to play an important part. To a great extent this has been made possible by the government's rapid rehabilitation and development of the nation's railways.

For the first time in history the administration of China's railways has been completely unified.

The 1950 freight target, which was twice that of the previous year, was fulfilled by the beginning of December and the plan for income from all sources was met before the end of October, although freight and passenger rates were the lowest on record.

By June of last year, 99 percent of the passenger trains and 97 percent of the freight trains were operating on schedule. Achievements in the railways were derived from centralized control, good administration and the initiative of railway workers at all levels.

After half a century of "planning" by the former rulers of China, in collaboration with foreign interests, the Chengtu-Chungking Railway is in the process of actual construction. The 40-mile Chungking-Kiangtsin section was opened to traffic on New Year's day after work got under way last August.

IN all fields the Chinese people, following their liberation from the combined forces of the Kuomintang, feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism and foreign imperialism, have taken gigantic steps forward in creating a new nation. That the inherent dynamism of the Chinese people has been released by the liberation is apparent to anyone willing to look squarely at the facts, at what has and is actually taking place in China today.

— C. Y. W. MENG

Tsai Mei-piao in "New Observer"

A Look at Inner Mongolia

Translated by Mo-tien

LAST August, during the summer vacation, I was one of a group of professors and students from Peita, Yenching and Tsinghua universities who went to study conditions in Inner Mongolia.

The place we went to, Hu-Na-Meng, was a pastoral district. We went there in order to acquire a better understanding of conditions among the herdsmen. The pattern of production in a pastoral district is different from that of an agricultural district. Part of the agricultural districts of Inner Mongolia had already undergone agrarian reform, but in the pastoral districts, because of the different mode of production, the grazing of sheep and cattle is not suitably divided into small groups. Therefore the policy of "no struggle and no dividing" was adopted.

It was learned that during the early phase of liberation shepherds in many areas rose up and divided the flocks of the herd owners by themselves. The result was that little groups of three to five head of sheep or cattle, without proper means of grazing and opportunities for reproducing, gradually diminished and the cattle business suffered serious harm.

Two-Fold Policy

Made wiser by this experience the government and the party, to protect and develop the raising of cattle, adopted a two-fold policy. On one hand there is the "no struggle and no dividing" policy—not touching the herds of the owners and lowering the tax to 1-1.15 percent. On the other hand there has been a firm and radical reform in the relationship between the shepherds and the owners: Slavery as well as other feudal privileges have been abolished, and wages and living conditions of the shepherds have been raised. In this way, no matter whether they are shepherds or owners (including those who use hired labor or their own labor) all have developed their production without hesitation and have suffered no obstruction. It is said that in this *men* on "August 15th" (the time of liberation), there were

only about 500,000 sheep and 100,000 head of cattle, but now the number of sheep has reached 840,000 and cattle 140,000.

In order to coordinate this policy the government studied all kinds of ways of leading and helping production. When we went there the government was in the midst of extending the slogan "three strikes and one prevent." The cadres in the pasturing areas were organizing the people to "strike the wolf, the well, and the grass" and to "prevent the plague."

Killing Wolves

This kind of work was very difficult and could only be carried out through education and persuasion. In the past the Mongolians believed that the wolf was some sort of a "heavenly dog" and therefore should not be killed. The more one killed wolves the more there would be. Thus the people allowed their flocks and cattle to be dragged off and devoured by the wolves coming down from the hills.

At meetings of the people's representatives we were able to witness hot discussions on methods of shooting the wolves. At a kind of athletic meeting in Kan-Chu-Sian prizes were given to "wolf-shooting heroes." Hu-Na-Meng had a mark of 2,000 wolves to shoot within 1950 and by July of that year it had already been passed.

According to Mongol tradition those responsible for a prairie-fire on pasture land are to be condemned to death. Nevertheless such fires usually take place, sometimes because of drouth, sometimes they are caused by man.

Fire prevention was an important task of the production department for in this land there is nothing like a fire brigade to be found. When a fire starts, the government cadres also have to help the people put it out. One night when we were staying in the So-Lun-Chi government building the district leader and the cadres suddenly jumped up and rode off on their horses. Later we found out that they went off to some place where a fire was raging. Judging from

their tense expressions it seems that to have a shepherd's grass burn is more serious than having any of their own things burn.

Formerly most of the men who were in charge of business in the pastoral districts were Han people. In some places they are still called "brokers." These merchants always cheated. When the Mongolians brought their cattle to be exchanged for daily necessities they were warmly entertained with meat and wine and did not have to pay a cent. The straightforward Mongolian thought: "This kind of businessman is all right with us!" He trusted him with his cattle for sale. However, in the end if the cattle were worth 100 dollars the Mongolian got only 10 back. The Mongolian never had any doubts and the matter was settled. A few days later the Han merchant would come over to him again and ask: "Do you want to buy something to take back? I can buy it for you." This time, of his 10 dollars, the Mongolian would get back one dollar.

Historical Roots

These "speculators" had their historical roots in the rulers of the Ching dynasty which encouraged them to do business in Mongolia and permitted them to exploit the Mongolians by unlimited usury. At that time it was stipulated that if a Mongolian killed a Han he would be sentenced to death. But on the contrary, if a Han killed a Mongolian he only had to pay a fine of one ox.

The lion's share of business was in the hands of eight merchants who were called the Eight Big Families.

After liberation every *chi*, in the cities and in the pasture lands, saw numerous pastoral companies and cooperative societies established. These organizations purchased cattle and sold daily necessities at reasonable prices. We visited several cooperative societies, all of which were very crowded. In reply to our questions, the Mongolians all praised the cooperatives to the sky for not only eliminating the exploitation of the brokers but also because they have done much to develop cooperative production.

Previously in Inner Mongolia the Mongols and the Han mutually looked down on each other to the point of outright enmity.

Today the social awareness of these people has been raised. It is generally recognized that in the past both were victims of oppression and exploitation. The former enmity was promoted and utilized by a minority exploiting class.

When we went into the pastoral areas of Inner Mongolia we never imagined the warm friendship which would be shown to us. Walking into any Mongolian tent we were heartily welcomed and entertained. Sometimes, during our visits, we chatted, danced and sang together at night under the moon.

Since liberation the reform of the old political institutions has been carried out from top to bottom and in accordance with national policy. Progressive members of the nobility and lama class have been included in organizing the people into a firm united front. There has been a thorough elimination of feudal privileges and outright slaves have been liberated. Among the shepherds, a great number of active elements have been selected and trained into revolutionary cadres.

As a result of witnessing governments at all levels of *meng, chi, so-mu, ba-ka*, and so forth operate, we received the impression that most of the cadres are between 18 and 30 years old.

On September 6, 1950 the first Pastoral Areas United People's Representatives Meeting took place in O-Mo-Gu-Liang. We were there at the time and were invited to attend. The membership included the people's representatives of shepherds, herd owners, youth, women, lamas and others. There also were Han representatives. Delegates of Soviet emigrants (there are many Soviet emigrants living there) were in the audience.

Culture and Education

Along with the improvement in living conditions there has been a development in culture and education. In the past the Ching dynasty and the Japanese only permitted the people to learn Manchurian and Japanese. Now the people can develop their own language freely. In the schools lessons are taught in Mongolian and text books in Mongolian have been published.

Generally speaking, half of the school-age children have entered school and in some places the figure reached was 95 percent. This was a source not only of surprise for us but of elation as well.

BOOKS OF INTEREST

TWO KINDS OF TIME by Graham Peck, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1950, Price US\$4.00, pages 725.

CHINA SHAKES THE WORLD by Jack Belden, Harper & Brothers, New York City, 1949, Price US\$5.00, pages 513. Reviewed by C. S.

TO most people who have witnessed the revolution in China, the utter debauchery of the Kuomintang, and the tremendous support given to the people's government, it will seem unbelievable that there are still some in America advocating continued military and economic aid to Chiang and his little band on Taiwan. What's even more unbelievable is that America is still giving aid and the American press carries numerous "inside" stories or interviews with people such as Senator Knowland saying how America must help Chiang reconquer the mainland.

As long as some American leaders and such militarists as MacArthur still see hope in the "strong anti-Communist bastion of freedom," which they call Taiwan and Chiang's troops there, it is pertinent to restate over and over again the reasons for the great changes that have taken place in China.

Two books written recently by Americans are valuable for this reason. One is Graham Peck's "Two Kinds of Time" and the other is Jack Belden's "China Shakes the World."

* * *

PECK writes of his experiences in Kuomintang China from 1940 to 1946, where he witnessed the arrests, assassinations and beatings of all opposition elements by the KMT gendarmes, the huge famines that followed the hoarding of grain by the landlords and officials, the utter corruption and brutality of the KMT army; and finally as a staff member of the US Office of War Information, the contradictions and confusion of American policy even during the war years.

There is enough documented evidence here to convince even the Knowlands that the Chinese people wanted no more of Chiang and his little clique of war criminals.

This will be nothing new to the people of China, but it furnishes valuable reference material for the progressives in America who must continue to expose and fight America's warmongering policy of aiding Chiang and maintaining the "stronghold" of Taiwan.

The author is particularly effective when he writes of the actions of his nationals in this country: The homesick GI in Kweilin or Kunming who hates everything Chinese, doesn't understand why the people are so "peculiar" and finds his amusement in the brothels and gambling places of the city; or the missionary, with his icebox and own electric generator, in the most primitive interior town, completely oblivious to the suffering going on around him.

Peck is a lampooner. He lampoons everything and everyone: the KMT officials, the KMT army, the American Army, the State Department, the missionaries, OWI; and he is caustic and clever in pointing out their deficiencies and weaknesses.

Though he does have sympathy for the "underdog"—the neglected and forgotten Chinese peasant and coolie and soldier, he does not portray them as human beings. They are merely the victims of the whole comic-tragedy that he sees in the dying days of the Kuomintang.

That he could witness all the suffering and understand the sharp class divisions in KMT society, but still come out with "conclusions" and "solutions" for "China's problems" similar to those outlined by General Wedemeyer will seem incredible to readers here. He actually suggests that the American government, through the United Nations, should have arranged for Manchuria to have joint KMT-Communist administration under a UN trusteeship, placed Taiwan under straight UN trusteeship, and insisted on a "38th Parallel" for China with the Communists to maintain control from the Great Wall to the Yellow River and the KMT to keep its control in the south. He recognized that this probably would not be a "permanent solution" but still it would have

put the onus of any failure on the whole of the United Nations rather than on America alone!

Since all of his own experiences and observations that he relates in his book show clearly the necessity for a revolution, and the support given by all but the few at the top and their "dog's legs" to the revolutionary program of land reform and complete independence from foreign rule, it is hard to believe that the author himself gives any credence to his own "solution." He knows very well that the KMT could never have made such reforms, and still he tries to find a "middle way" for American policy. Why?

The only explanation one can think of from here is that the hysteria against "reds" going on in America has forced liberals to make their stand. Some, like Peck, try to escape the issues and only end up in the reactionary camp, as his footnotes supporting US aggression in Korea well show.

THE second book relates the author's experiences in the Liberated Areas in 1947. Belden spent many years in China during the 'thirties and later was with General Stilwell in Burma. He entered the Liberated Areas with a good understanding of the lot of most Chinese in the KMT areas.

In addition, he is a master craftsman at description and at writing about people. His characters are portrayed as human beings. Their life stories will be understandable to foreign readers. This in itself is a great service to both China and the American people for the

Chinese people have long been pictured abroad as being "peculiar" and somehow more able to suffer than their counterparts in western countries, which is also the impression left by Peck's book.

Belden is an excellent reporter. He describes what he saw graphically, objectively and honestly. And what he saw was a united people rising up en masse to overthrow the despots, mass organizations of former enslaved women being organized, thousands and hundreds of thousands joining the Liberation Army to defeat the reactionaries. Everywhere he saw the people giving wholehearted support to their own government, carrying out democratic elections, and standing up on their own feet.

Revolutions, as he clearly shows, don't take place by accident and they are not tea parties. That the Chinese revolution succeeded, he recognizes, was due to the leadership of the Communist Party, which was able to guide the people in realizing their desire for their own land and a new life. That this necessarily took the form of violence and armed attacks against the local despots and their overlords, the KMT clique, he portrays clearly.

It is interesting for readers in China to note that it is the aspect of violence, intrigue, murder, etc. that the publishers played up in advertising the book. If this were all that Belden offered his readers, his book could be filed away along with Zane Grey's more lurid tales of the Wild West.

For progressives abroad, Belden has done a great service in presenting material on the way the Liberated Areas were administered,

the reactions of the Chinese people to their own 8th Route Army and their Communist Party, and the conditions of the peasants and particularly the women before and after their liberation.

From the period following the breakdown of the United Front in China in 1941 until the great victories of the People's Liberation Army in the Yangtze Valley, there was little written by foreign correspondents or published in English about what was happening in the Liberated Areas, aside from several accounts by those who made a cook's tour to Yen-an. Belden's book fills this gap for the English reader.

If Belden had stuck to his own observations and experiences both in the Liberated Areas and during his later trips in Kuomintang areas, this reviewer would find little to criticize in his book. However, he saw fit to add a final section called "Chinese Horizons" in which he discusses the subjects "Power," "Property" and "Liberty." The somewhat mystic and quite confusing generalizations he makes on the subject of "Power" seem to refute his own experiences and the evidence he presents of the role of the Communist Party and the part played by the Chinese people in their own government.

He also has a way of asking rhetorical questions concerning the policies of the Chinese Communist Party to throw doubt in the reader's mind if such policies are for the best or not. But the evidence he presents before his questions generally give the answer and show they are what the Chinese people support and want.

NEW CHINA: FRIEND OR FOE?

An eye-witness account of the birth of the new China and what it means to the world.

by ALUN FALCONER

Mr. Falconer, a young New Zealander, watched the death of the old China and the birth of the new China. His book, which describes the new China, placing it in its proper perspective both in Chinese history and in relation to the current world situation, is recommended reading.

Readers in China may order copies of "New China: Friend or Foe?" from the **China Monthly Review**, 160 Yen-an Road East, Shanghai. Price ¥20,000 per copy.

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 162)

engaged in the planting, processing and trading of tea.

During the last few years of KMT control, however, tea production was on a yearly decline as a result of monopoly by bureaucratic capital and the heavy usury rates. Tea farmers were hard put to make a living and hence paid little attention to the cultivation of tea. Some hundred thousand tea plantations became wasteland or were converted to growing grain. Poverty affected the whole population.

After liberation, there were immediate changes. The government set up the China Tea Company in Foochow with four sub-companies at Amoy, Fooan, Footing and Chienou. Large loans were granted to the tea farmers, especially those in the north-

eastern part of the province. Most of the loans, which were without interest, were made to poorer peasants who were selected by the peasant councils. For example, in Chungan hsien, of 320 households, 193 were approved to receive a total loan of 120,000 catties of rice. The tea farmers were highly enthusiastic about tea production after obtaining such great financial help.

New factories have been set up in Foochow, Footing and Fooan where tea is processed by modern machinery. Another was set up at Chienou where handicraft methods are used. In the meantime, an experiment station was established at Chungan to improve the cultivation of tea.

During the harvesting season, the Foochow Tea Company organized many stations in the tea districts to collect raw tea leaves from the farmers.

The Tea Company has made a thorough investigation of conditions in regard to the planting of tea and the tea trade. It is now intensifying its efforts to assist tea merchants and introduce new methods for the cultivation and improvement of tea production. A bumper tea harvest is expected this spring.

CHEN YI-CHIN

Foochow

March 8, 1951

TOO MANY IDIOMS

To the Editor:

It seems to me that your REVIEW is the best of its kind published in the English language in our country. In it one will find not only his full enjoyment of its good English but also much knowledge as regards the world situation both inside and outside China. However, there are a few suggestions I would like to make.

Despite their great interest in the REVIEW, many friends of mine, as soon as they get a copy and read it through, often find themselves disappointed. The reason is not hard to find. Most articles in the REVIEW, especially the editorials, abound with newly coined words, new idioms and/or slang, which are not listed in most ordinary dictionaries. As a key to this difficulty, it might be advisable to publish a footnote or glossary of such words. In doing this your magazine will afford an easy and effective reading to a wider circle of English language readers.

The English names of less known persons or places in China often make one's reading dull and dry. Perhaps the names would turn out to be very well known if they were rendered in Chinese. I suggest that you give the name in Chinese of all such places.

I would further suggest that you lower the level of English used in the REVIEW so that it could be easily read by senior high students and in this way you will reach an ever-larger circle of readers.

T. S. H.

Foochow

March 2, 1951.

American War



Above: Morning roll call in an American POW camp in Korea.

Below: Some of the members of a Negro company (C Company of the 20th Regiment of the 25th Division) captured by a Chinese Volunteer unit at Wonsan on November 26, 1950.



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Prisoners in Korea



↑ Above: US POWs taking morning exercise at one of the prison camps in Korea.



↑ Bridge game at a POW camp.

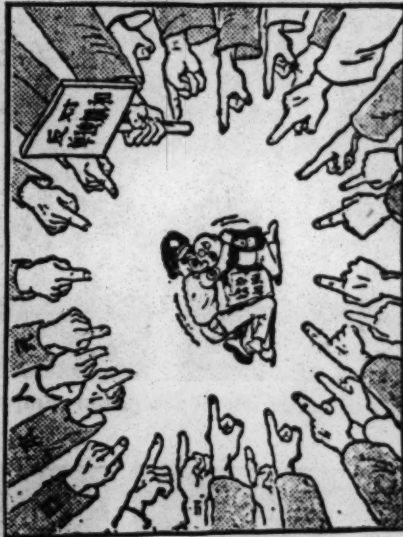


↑ US POWs prepare their own food.



The Chinese people will never forget the crimes committed by the invading Japanese aggressors who plundered and murdered during their invasion of China. They unanimously oppose the rearming of Japan.

Cartoonists take a look at MacArthur's Japan



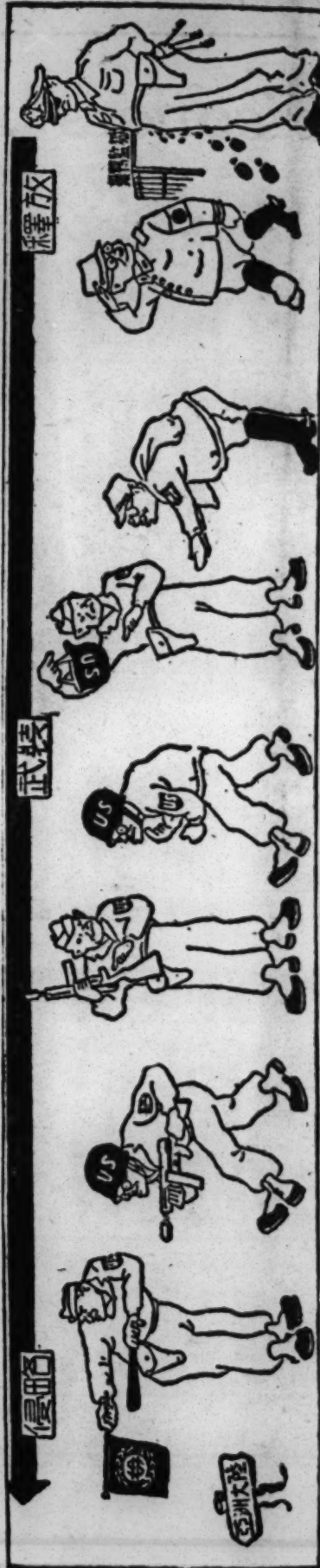
The Japanese people firmly oppose the American plan for a separate Japanese peace treaty.



A separate peace with Japan by the US is seen as another way of restoring Japanese militarism.



Behind the prop of a restored Japanese army American imperialism can reach out for Northeast China, Korea and Taiwan.



Three stages in MacArthur's Japan policy: releasing war criminals, rearming the Japanese militarists, and sending them on the road to aggression in Asia.

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